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ABSTRACT

This report provides information from graduates of selected occupational programs regarding the effectiveness of their Illinois community college experience. The study surveyed a pool of 2,190 occupational program graduates, which yielded a usable response rate of 58.6%. The majority of graduate respondents (64.5%) came from programs in four primary areas: accounting; precision metal work; heating, air conditioning and refrigeration mechanics and repair; and mechanical engineering-related technologies. Part 1 consists of a statewide analysis of graduate pay rates, unemployment, additional education, and satisfaction with college service, program, and current position. Part 2 provides a program-specific analysis, outlining the following vocations: funeral services and mortuary science; quality control technology; mechanical engineering-related technologies; computer-aided design; home furnishings and equipment installation; library assistance; heating, air conditioning and refrigeration mechanics and repair; drafting, graphics and printing; precision metal work; machine technology; design and applied art; visual communications; medical lab technicians; ophthalmic medicine; accounting; and banking. The Summary and Policy Implications section discusses the following results: (1) unemployment was 5.2%; (2) job satisfaction increased from the 1992 survey; (3) employment percentages increased from the 1992 survey; (4) compared with the 1992 survey, there was greater satisfaction with major program components; and (5) graduates scored college higher than on the 1992 survey. Appended are overview tables for selected occupational programs. (Contains 10 references.) (AS)

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ED 423 943

1998 FOLLOW-UP STUDY

of Fiscal Year 1997 Occupational Program Graduates

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Illinois Community College Board

1998 Follow-up Study Of Fiscal Year 1997 Occupational Program Graduates

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1998 Follow-up Study of Fiscal Year 1997 Occupational Program Graduates

Introduction

We live in a rapidly changing world in which a wave of information and technological advances are demanding a new echelon of workforce skills. With skills requirements shifting at a rapid pace, employers are finding it increasingly difficult to find qualified employees ready to meet the demands of the ever-changing workplace. By the year 2005, the Illinois economy will require nearly 6.8 million workers. Each year through 2005, almost 80,000 job openings will need to be filled. Providing affordable and accessible education and training, the Illinois community college system readies its citizens for the opportunities and challenges set before them in the new millennium.

In order to ensure graduate quality and success, the Illinois community college system annually examines its occupational/career programs. This report provides information from graduates of selected occupational programs regarding the effectiveness of their Illinois community college experience. Data for the report were obtained from responses to a standardized survey. The survey instrument addresses attendance objective, education status, employment status, salary, employment start-up, geographic location of employment, and satisfaction with employment and components of the educational program completed. Such information has implications for colleges, as they develop new program proposals and perform program review, in order to ensure that they stay in step with the changing job market, thus providing satisfactory employment and compensation for their graduates. Part I of this report provides an overall summary of survey outcomes. Part II includes an in-depth analysis of survey results according to specific program areas. The appendices contain data tables derived from the results of the survey. Appendix A presents a summary of responses by college and response rates by program area. Appendix B provides information by survey item, and Appendix C presents data by both college and program.

A total of 2,203 former students who graduated from 28 selected Illinois community college programs in fiscal year 1997 were surveyed in March 1998. For most graduates, this was approximately six to nine months after program completion. Following receipt of the completed surveys, five program areas were eliminated from the statewide analysis due to a low number of responses or a small number of graduates. Excluded from the statewide study were graduates of Plumber and Pipefitter, Printing Press Operator, Numerical Control, Accounting, and Investments and Securities. Removing the 13 selected graduates and their responses resulted in the utilization of 1,283 responses from a pool of 2,190 graduates; therefore, the survey yielded a usable response rate of 58.6 percent. Table A-2 shows response rates by program.

The majority of graduate respondents (64.5 percent) came from programs in four primary broad CIP areas: Accounting Technician; Precision Metal Workers; Heating, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Mechanics and Repairers; and Mechanical Engineering-Related Technologies. Graduates from the remaining program areas combined accounted for the remaining 35.5 percent of the respondents. Overall results are influenced by differences in program size and in the

number of graduates responding to particular questions. Percentages cited throughout the report reflect the number of responses to each question.

Illinois Community College Board
Table 1
OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM AREAS SURVEYED IN FY 1998
BY FOUR-DIGIT CIP CATEGORY

1203	FUNERAL SERVICES AND MORTUARY SCIENCE
	Funeral Services and Mortuary Science
1507	QUALITY CONTROL AND SAFETYTECHNOLOGIES
	Quality Control and Safety Technologies
1508	MECHANICAL ENGINEERING-RELATED TECHNOLOGIES
	Mechanical Engineering/Mechanical Technology
	Computer-aided Design
2005	HOME FURNISHINGS & EQUIPMENT INSTALLERS AND CONSULTANTS
	Home Furnishings & Equipment Installers and Consultants, General
2503	LIBRARY ASSISTANT
	Library Assistant
4605	PLUMBERS AND PIPEFITTERS
	Plumber and Pipefitter*
4702	HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIGERATION MECHANICS &
	Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanic and Repairer
4801	DRAFTING
	Architectural Drafting
	Mechanical Drafting
4802	GRAPHIC AND PRINTING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS
	Mechanical Typesetter and Composer
	Lithographer and Platemaker
	Printing Press Operator*
	Desktop Publishing Equipment Operator
4805	PRECISION METAL WORKERS
	Machinist/Machine Technologist
	Machine Shop Assistant
	Sheet Metal Worker
	Tool and Die Maker/Technologist
	Welder/Welding Technologist
	Numerical Control*
5004	DESIGN AND APPLIED ART
	Design and Visual Communications
	Commercial Photography
5110	HEALTH AND MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGIES/TECHNOLOGIST
	Medical Laboratory Technician
5118	OPHTHALMIC/OPTOMETRIC SERVICES
	Ophthalmic Medical Technologist
5203	ACCOUNTING
	Accounting*
	Accounting Technician
5208	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND SERVICES
	Banking and Financial Support Services
	Investments and Securities*

* Excluded from state report due to low number of graduates or low response rates.

Part I: Statewide Analysis

Follow-up surveys were mailed to graduates of the selected occupational programs listed on the previous page in spring 1998, approximately six to nine months after graduation. Graduates reported the following:

- 92.2 percent were employed or pursuing additional education or both. (Table B-1.)
- 88 percent of the occupational completers were employed. (Table B-2.)

  Among working graduates,

  - Nearly 88 percent held full-time status in their current jobs. (Table B-2.)
  - 75.8 percent were employed in positions related to the field in which they studied at the community college. (Table B-5).
  - 72.1 percent obtained their current positions while enrolled or after graduating. (Table B-7.)
  - 91.8 percent were employed in Illinois. Of those, two-thirds remained in the district where they received their training. (Table B-8.)
  - The average salary was $12.47 per hour, nearly two-and-a-half times the minimum wage ($5.15 per hour). (Table B-9.)
- Graduates employed in full-time positions earned the equivalent of about $26,800 annually.
- The average rate of unemployment (the percent of graduates who were unemployed and seeking work) was 5.2 percent. (Table B-2).
- One-fourth of the respondents were pursuing additional education. Three out of four of those enrolled in further study were taking coursework in a related field (Table B-4).
- Graduates employed in positions related to their community college program were satisfied with their current positions (4.25 on a five-point scale, with 5 being very satisfied and 0 being very dissatisfied). Including nonrelated positions, job satisfaction averaged 4.09/5.00. (Table B-10.)
- On average, graduates expressed satisfaction (4.19/5.00) with components of their program (course content, lecture/lab experiences, equipment, facilities and materials, job preparation, preparation for further education, and labor market employment information). (Table B-11.)
- Graduates were also satisfied with college services, such as financial aid, academic advising, career planning, transfer planning, counseling, tutoring, library/audio visual, student activities) awarding an average rating of 4.20/5.00. (Table B-12.)

Graduates from similar program areas were surveyed five years ago. An overall comparison of follow-up survey outcomes from 1993 and 1998 indicates positive differences. In keeping with improvements in the overall economy, the percentage of recent graduates who were unemployed and seeking work is one-half of the proportion reported five years earlier. A greater percentage of employed graduates were in full-time positions related to their programs of study. Although there is a slight decrease in the percentage of survey respondents continuing to expand their education, a greater proportion was either employed, enrolled in additional courses, or both. In addition to information presented in the graph below, a larger percentage of 1997 graduates were working *outside* of the community college district in which they received their education; however, the proportion remaining in Illinois was similar to the proportion revealed in the study five years ago. Salaries had climbed $2.14 (19.9 percent) from the 1993 average of $10.73 for all full-time workers. Minimum wage increased $0.90 per hour (21 percent) over the same period of time. A larger percentage of the 1997 graduates were employed *prior* to entering their training. Workers in the 1998 study were more satisfied with their jobs than those who reported in 1993. Satisfaction with the major program components at the colleges increased as well. Selected comparisons are illustrated below.

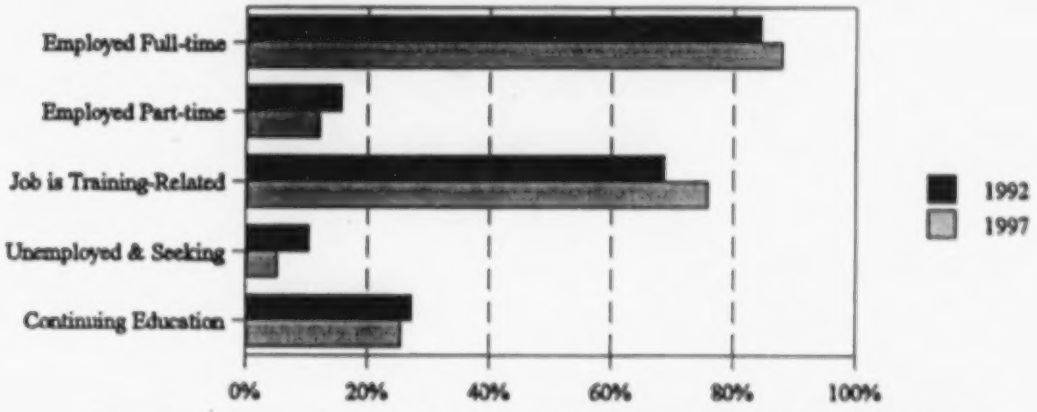

Figure 1. Comparison of Occupational Graduates: FY 1992 & FY 1997

Trends observed when comparing the 1993 and 1998 studies are consistent with state labor market trends. The five-year comparison reveals a dramatic decrease (5.2 percent) in the unemployment rate of graduates. According to the Illinois Department of Employment Security, the unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) for March 1998, at the time when the graduates were surveyed, was 4.8 percent -- a 20 year low. Graduate surveys also indicated a slight decrease in the percentage of respondents continuing to enroll in education. This is uniform with the leveling of enrollments at Illinois educational institutions.

Part II: Program-Specific Analysis

This is a small occupation. Most job openings will result from the need to replace workers who leave the work force. Opportunities for graduates of accredited training programs should be good. (HORIZONS 1999)

Funeral Services and Mortuary Science. Students enrolled in Funeral Services and Mortuary Science programs learn how to embalm, arrange, and conduct funerals and assist members of the medical profession in areas related to human remains. Career opportunities in the funeral service professions are not limited to funeral director and embalmer, but include grief counseling and pre-need sales. Graduates may also seek employment in state or county medical departments or hospitals in the pathology department or morgue. According to *HORIZONS 1999*, training in this professional area is limited. Two Illinois community colleges, Carl Sandburg and Malcolm X, have Mortuary Science programs, producing 31 associate degree graduates in fiscal year 1997. Only 14 of these graduates responded to the follow-up survey for a response rate of 45.2 percent. Survey results show that 92.9 percent (N=13) were employed and all were working full-time. The average full-time salary for the Mortuary Science graduates was $11.62 per hour ($24,200 annually). According to a survey conducted by the Illinois Funeral Directors Association, employee salaries generally range from $18,000-$30,000 per year for those with five years of experience or less. Nationally, salaries average at $21,775 annually. Only two (15.4 percent) of the 13 employed respondents reported that their current job was *not* related to their program of study. However, job satisfaction for those employees in a related field (3.18/5.00) was *among the lowest in the study*. Professionals in this career area must work well with people during a time of great stress. The work week is irregular and the occupation often requires an employee to be on call weekends and nights. Likewise, although these program graduates were very satisfied overall (4.30/5.00) with the services provided by the colleges, they rated career planning services also *among the lowest in the study* (3.00/5.00). Survey results show that the majority of graduates (53.8 percent) began their job during program enrollment. To become licensed as a funeral director or embalmer, an individual must have graduated from an approved program of mortuary science and complete one year of training under the direct supervision of a licensed funeral director and embalmer. Although renewal of the license is dependent on continuing education, more than three-fourths (N=11) of the employed respondents indicated that they had not yet pursued any additional education.

A five-year comparison of Funeral Services and Mortuary Science program graduates is not available due to the very low survey response rate in the 1993 study.

Outlook varies among industries. Slow growth in the manufacturing industries will be a major factor. Job openings will arise to replace quality control technicians who leave the work force. (HORIZONS 1999)

Quality Control Technology. Quality control inspectors/technicians conduct product evaluation to ensure that certain standards are met. Evaluations are performed through the use of statistical data, testing equipment, record keeping, and written reports. These professionals may also develop quality control

programs and recommend improvements in operating procedures. Seven colleges in the Illinois community college system produced 22 graduates in quality assurance, industrial quality control, and nondestructive evaluation technology (the examination of an object/material with technology that does not affect the object's future usefulness). Almost three-fourths (N = 16) of the graduates responded to the follow-up survey. One graduate indicated that he was unemployed, but *not* seeking employment while pursuing related education. The remainder of the respondents were employed full-time (93.8 percent) with 80 percent (N = 12) in jobs related to their field of study. Those graduates working in a related field were very satisfied (4.56/5.00) with their jobs and earned an average of $14.57 per hour (approximately $30,300 annually). Quality Control Technology programs produced the highest percentage of program graduates (33.3 percent, N = 4) to secure employment outside of Illinois.

When the fiscal year 1997 Quality Control Technology graduates are compared to 1992 graduates in the same program, data indicate that a higher percentage were employed in a related program at full-time status and more were continuing their education. However, a lower percentage of the 1997 graduates were working in Illinois. A smaller proportion began their present jobs prior to enrolling in the quality control programs. The following graph depicts several of these comparisons.

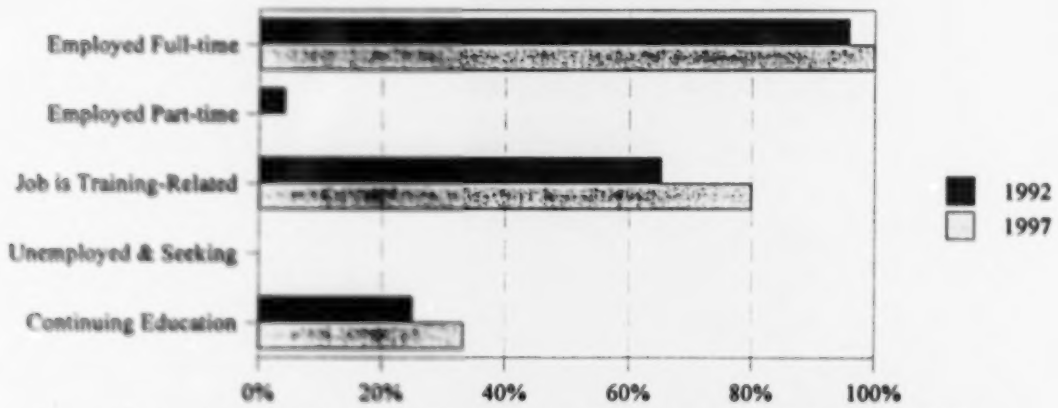

Figure 2. Quality Control Technology Graduates: FY 1992 & FY 1997

Mechanical Engineering-Related Technologies. Mechanical engineering technicians help engineers design, develop, test, and manufacture industrial machinery, mechanical parts, and other equipment. A variety of advanced certificate and associate degree Mechanical Engineering-Related Technologies programs are available at 33 community colleges in Illinois. Of the 287 fiscal year 1997 graduates, 150 responded to the follow-up survey for a response rate of 52.3 percent. Ninety-six percent of the respondents were employed or pursuing additional education or both. Ninety-one percent (N = 135) were employed with 70 percent in jobs related to their field of study. Of the 29 graduates who cited specific reasons why they were not employed in a related job, eleven could not find a job in the field, six preferred to work in another field, six were in temporary/transition positions, three found better paying jobs in another field, and one took a job

in another field to get preferred hours. Those graduates working in a related job were satisfied with their employment (4.21/5.00). The average full-time salary for graduates in the mechanical engineering-related programs was $13.71 per hour ($28,517 per year). Six of the respondents (4.1 percent) were unemployed and seeking work while seven (4.7 percent) indicated that they unemployed and *not* seeking work. Only one-half (52.3 percent) of the employed graduates were working in the district where they received their training. Nearly 64 percent indicated they had not pursued additional education since completing their community college studies.

Overall, more fiscal year 1997 Mechanical Engineering-Related Technologies graduates were employed than their fiscal year 1992 counterparts. However, fewer held full-time positions and a smaller proportion held employment in a position related to the program. A much higher proportion of 1997 graduates obtained their current position either during or after program enrollment. Likewise, more graduates were employed outside of the district in which they received their training. The average full-time hourly salary increased by only 88¢ during the five-year period. Figure 3 illustrates selected comparative data compiled from survey responses for the two groups of graduates.

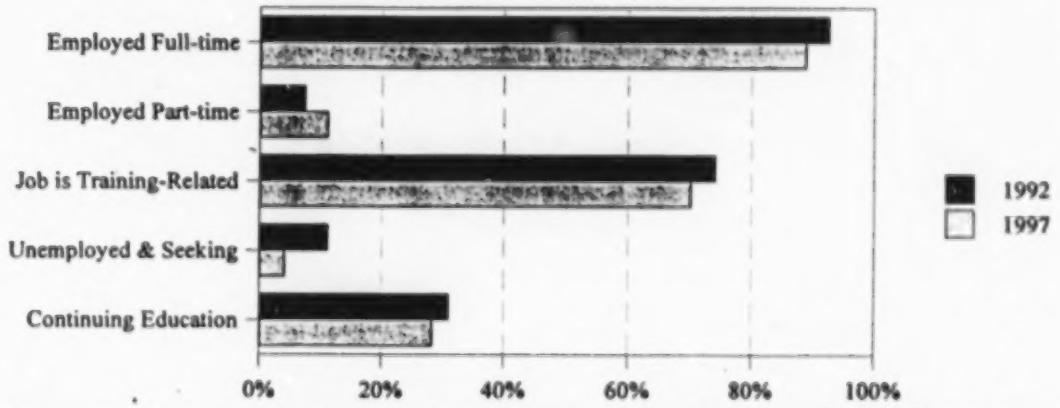

Figure 3. Mechanical Engineering-Related Technologies Graduates: FY 1992 & FY 1997

Employment of mechanical engineers is expected to increase about as fast as the average for all occupations through 2006. Opportunities should be best for individuals who have completed a 2-year program in engineering technology. (1998-99 Occupational Outlook Handbook).

An examination of graduates within specific program areas shows that in the **Mechanical Engineering/Mechanical Technology** associate degree and advanced certificate programs (available at 15 colleges), 53 students graduated. All of the graduates who responded (N=37) and sought employment (N=36) were employed. Of those employed, 88.9 percent were working full-time, while 78.8 percent (N=26) were in a position related to their education. The average wage for the Mechanical Engineering/Mechanical Technology graduates was $13.98 per hour ($29,100 annually). The *1996 Occupational Wage Survey* for Illinois reports average wages ranging from $27,770-$36,590

per year, depending upon the specialty and area of the state. The majority (54.8 percent, N=17) of the graduates did not acquire their jobs until after they had completed their community college program. One-third (N=10) were employed prior to enrolling in the program. Overall, these graduates were satisfied with their related jobs (4.19/5.00) as well as the programs that prepared them for employment (4.21/5.00).

As production of technical products continues to grow, competitive pressures will force companies to improve and update product designs more rapidly than in the past. As a result, the employment outlook varies with the area of specialization and industry. (1998-99 Occupational Outlook Handbook)

Computer-aided Design allows engineers, designers, and drafters to develop and analyze their products. Slightly less than one-half (N=113) of these program graduates responded to follow-up surveys. Thirty-three colleges offered computer-aided design, producing 234 graduates in fiscal year 1997. Over 94 percent of the respondents (N=96) indicated they were either employed or continuing their education, or both. Nine out of ten were employed and the majority (88.9 percent) were working full-time. One out of three graduates were employed in a job *not* related to their program of study. Nearly 40 percent (N=9) of the employees in nonrelated jobs, who specified a reason why they were in this situation indicated that they could not find a job in the field. One-fourth (N=6) stated that they were in temporary jobs while in transition. Twenty-five respondents (25.0 percent) were pursuing additional education while employed. Only one-fourth of the graduates had obtained their job prior to enrollment in the computer-aided design program. The average full-time salary earned in the field was $13.63 per hour, or $28,400 annually. More than half (52.6 percent, N=50) of the employed graduates were working within the community college district in which they received their training, while more than 86 percent (N=82) were employed in Illinois.

In Illinois, near average growth in employment is expected, dependent on stable economic conditions, the amount of building going on, and increased awareness of design or decorating services. Prospects are somewhat limited to large cities. Competition will be keen. (HORIZONS 1999)

<u>Home Furnishings and Equipment Installers</u> programs are offered at seven Illinois community colleges. Graduates from these long-term certificate and degree programs are prepared for a variety of positions that improve the quality of life related to interior spaces and functional environments. These positions range from consultation with clients and architects in planning functional and aesthetic interiors to sales of furniture, lighting, window treatment, art work, interior finishes, and accessories. More than 73 percent (N=38) of the 52 Home Furnishings and Equipment Installers program graduates provided responses to surveys. Eighty-five percent of these respondents were either employed or continuing their education, and 81.1 percent (N=30) were employed. Nearly 14 percent (N=5) reported that they were unemployed by choice. Those employed full-time earned an average of $12.15 per hour (approximately $25,300 per year), $2.68 per hour *less* than their fellow graduates who held part-time positions. According to *HORIZONS 1999*, salaries of interior designers range from $16,800-$34,400 per year dependent on skills, education, and experience. One-half (N=15) of the employed graduates secured their positions sometime during their enrollment in the community college program, while one-third found their jobs after graduation. Those working

in a home furnishing-related occupation rated their job satisfaction fairly high (4.04/5.00), much higher than those who had not found a job in a related field (2.50/5.00). Overall, graduates of this program area were equally satisfied with the components of the program structured for them and the services provided at the colleges (3.95/5.00 and 3.98/5.00, respectively). However, of the services provided, career planning, although somewhat satisfactory, rated the lowest (3.08/5.00) — much lower than the statewide average of 3.90/5.00. Nearly all of the employed graduates (96.7 percent) were employed in Illinois, with 60 percent employed within the community college district where they received training.

The *1998 Occupational Follow-up Study* included 28 fewer Home Furnishings & Equipment Installers program graduates than the 1993 study, when the program was known as Interior Design. Employment rates for this program in the two studies are very similar (81.? percent and 81.3 percent, respectively) with a smaller percentage of graduates unemployed and seeking employment in the later study. There was a lower percentage of full-time employment indicated in 1998 (66.7 percent compared to 71.8 percent). Yet, twice the proportion of fiscal year 1997 graduates had not secured employment until after graduation (61.5 percent compared to 33.3 percent in 1998). Both studies revealed similar job satisfaction ratings. The 1997 graduates earned an average of $3.24 more per hour than their predecessors. Figure 4 depicts these and other comparisons for the two studies.

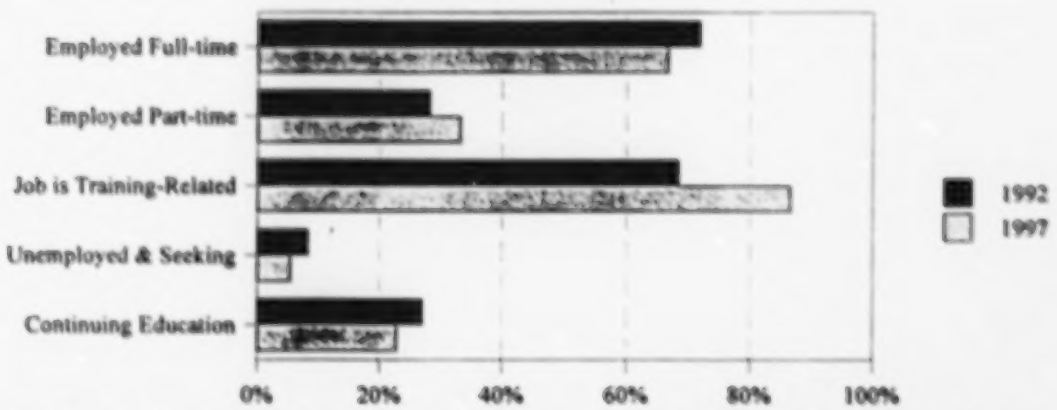

Figure 4. Home Furnishings & Equipment Installers Graduates: FY 1992 & FY 1997

Average employment growth is expected for library assistants both nationally and in Illinois through 2006. Areas where new job openings will result include business, law, and other special libraries. Opportunities are also expanding in school libraries as enrollment increases. (HORIZONS 1999)

Library Assistant. Students who elect to graduate from Library Assistant programs are prepared for paraprofessional levels of library service working in either public services or technical services. Library assistants in public services answer questions about the library and help people find information. In technical services, they prepare materials for use. Five

Illinois community colleges graduated 59 students in this program area. Nearly 70 percent of the former students (N=41) provided responses to the graduate surveys. Ninety-five percent of these graduates were either employed or continuing their education or both and there were no graduates reporting that they were unemployed and seeking employment. A large proportion (94.6 percent, N=35) of the employed graduates were working in a training-related job. However, almost one-half (48.6 percent) were in part-time positions. *HORIZONS 1999* reports that many library assistants are trained on the job. This correlates with the fact that eight out of ten employed respondents secured their job either prior to or during their community college training. Graduates in Library Assistant programs earned slightly more per hour than the average for all full-time employees in the study. At an average $13.21 per hour or $27,500 per year for full-time employment this wage is much higher than the average annual salary of $17,836 reported by a 1997 Bureau of Labor Statistics survey. Library assistants who worked for Illinois state government in 1996 earned between $16,320 and $25,220 per year. All of the working respondents were employed in Illinois, with more than three-fourths (N=29) employed in the district. Job satisfaction ratings of graduates in this program were *among the highest* (4.60/5.00) in the 1998 study. Graduates were equally satisfied with the major components of the Library Assistant program offered at their college, as well as the services provided during their training (4.57/5.00 and 4.59/5.00, respectively).

A smaller percentage of graduates from the Library Assistant program surveyed in 1998 indicated that they were employed full-time, but more were in jobs related to their training compared to those surveyed five years ago. Recent graduates earned $3.38 per hour (full-time) more than the 1992 graduates and were more content with their jobs. Figure 5 illustrates the five- year comparison.

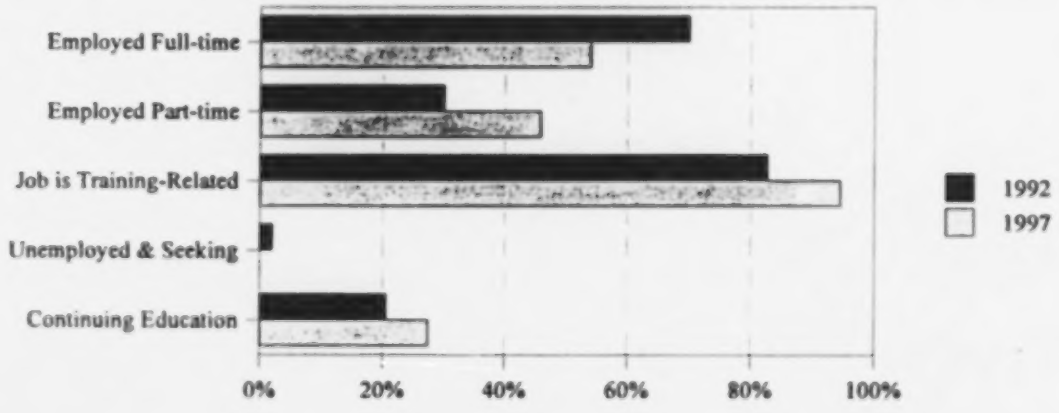

Figure 5. Library Assistant Graduates: FY 1992 & FY 1997

Heating, Air Conditioning, & Refrigeration Mechanics and Repairers. These instructional programs offer training in current technology for diagnosing, servicing, repairing, installing, and managing heating, air conditioning, and refrigeration energy systems. Graduates may be employed as engineering laboratory assistants, equipment salesmen, heating and refrigeration servicemen, estimators and system designers, or stationary engineers. Mechanics who purchase or work with

Job prospects for highly skilled Heating, Air Conditioning, & Refrigeration technicians are expected to be very good, particularly for those with technical school or formal apprenticeship training. (Occupational Outlook Quarterly, Spring 1998)

refrigerants must be certified so that they know how to handle them properly. This is a popular program, offered by 22 community colleges in Illinois. Of the 253 fiscal year 1997 graduates, 160 (63.2 percent) provided responses to the spring 1998 college surveys. More than nine out of ten graduates (N=145) were employed. Three-fourths (N=108) of the respondents were employed in a heating and air conditioning-related job. Nearly one-third (N=11) of the 35 graduates who indicated that they were not in a program-related job cited that they could not find a job for which they were trained. The average wage ($15.41 per hour, about $32,100 annually) for those who reported full-time employment was higher than three-fourths of the other programs in the 1998 study. Wages within this profession vary with the specialty and depend upon whether the worker is covered by a union contract. According to the *1996 Occupational Wage Survey* for Illinois, refrigeration mechanics earn a starting wage of $21,340 per year. The higher wages reported in the 1998 ICCB study are most likely because 65 percent of the graduates obtained their jobs prior to or during program enrollment. With nearly 94 percent of the employed graduates working in Illinois, the majority (58.9 percent) had secured positions within the community college district from which they received their training. Overall satisfaction levels for both the program components (4.00/5.00) and the resulting jobs (4.36/5.00) were positive.

A comparison of 1992 and 1997 graduates of the Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Repairers programs reveals only a few differences. The most recent graduates were more often found in jobs related to their community college program, yet more of the earlier graduates had held their job before or during enrollment at the college. The 1998 study revealed that these completers were more satisfied with their employment situations and the community college program than their predecessors. Figure 6 follows with a comparison of the program results from the two studies.

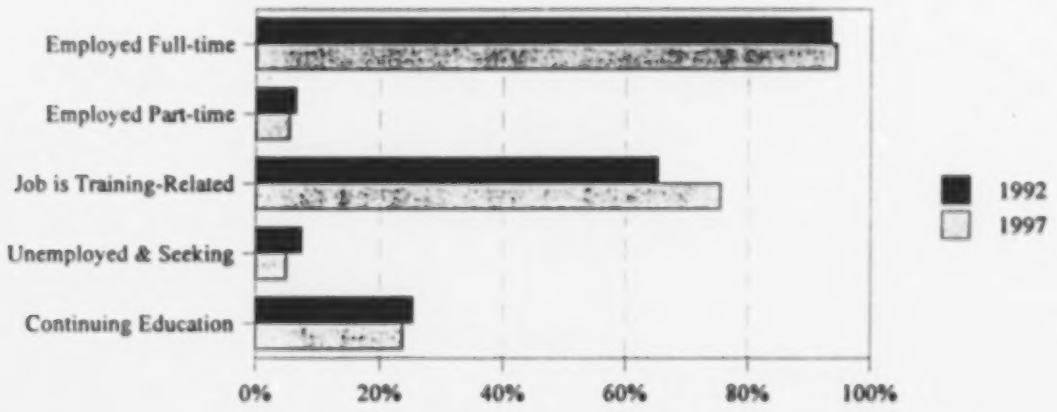

Figure 6. Heating, Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Mechanics & Repairers Graduates: FY 1992 & FY 1997

Drafting. Students who pursue this career path will learn to translate the ideas and rough sketches of engineers, architects, and scientists into detailed drawings which enable other workers to manufacture the product or construct the project. They might acquire positions with engineering and architectural firms; electronics firms; metal, machinery, and construction companies; and government agencies. Twenty five community colleges provide programs in this area and produced 100 graduates in fiscal year 1997. With 56 percent (N=56) of the graduates responding, nearly all (98.2 percent) were employed or continuing their education, or both. Most (93.0 percent, N=40) of the employed graduates held full-time positions; however, one fourth (N=10) were in jobs not related to the program. One-half of the respondents were enrolled in further studies at the time of the survey or had pursued additional education since graduation. The majority (N=20) of these students were enrolled in a related field. Nearly 36 percent of the graduates had obtained their job prior to enrolling in the community college program, while an equal proportion were not employed until after completing their training. At $12.59 per hour ($26,200 per year), the full-time employed drafting graduates earned less than the average reported for all full-time workers in the 1998 study. The *1998-99 Occupational Outlook Handbook* reports that the median annual earnings of drafters who worked year round, full-time were about $31,250 in 1996; the middle 50 percent earned between $23,400 and $41,500 annually. Drafting graduates were well satisfied with their related jobs (4.50/5.00), and slightly less satisfied with the community college programs that prepared them for their occupation (3.98/5.00). Nine out of ten employed graduates were employed in Illinois, seven of which were employed within the community college district.

When the fiscal year 1997 drafting graduates are compared to 1993 respondents in the same program, data indicate that more were employed full-time in a related program. More graduates were continuing their education in the 1997 study. A larger percentage had obtained their employment prior to enrollment in the community college program, but a larger percentage secured employment out of state. Full-time employees in a drafting career were earning $2.34 per hour more than the earlier graduates. While the program satisfaction ratings were similar in the two studies, job satisfaction was higher in the 1998 study. The following graph depicts these and other comparisons.

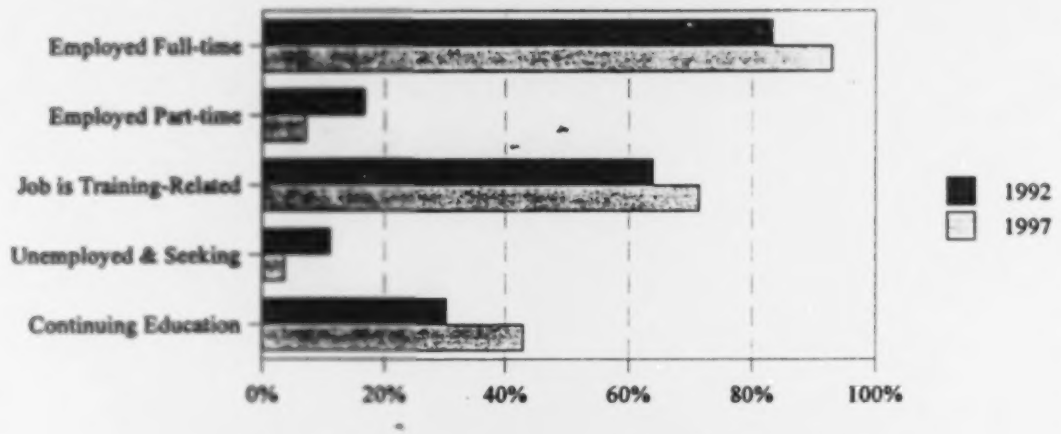

Figure 7. Drafting Graduates: FY 1992 & FY 1997

Demand for particular drafting specializations varies geographically, depending on the needs of local industry. (1998-99 Occupational Outlook Handbook)

An examination of graduates within the specific program area shows that 57 students acquired a degree or certificate in **Architectural Drafting** in fiscal year 1997. Architectural drafters draw architectural and structural features of buildings and other structures. They may specialize by the type of structure, such as residential or commercial, or by material used, such as reinforced concrete, masonry, steel, or timber. Students electing to pursue education in Architectural Drafting may do so at 14 Illinois community colleges. Slightly more than one-half (54.4 percent, N=31) of the fiscal year 1997 Architectural Drafting graduates replied to survey questions. At the time of the survey, nearly 97 percent of the graduates were either pursuing further education, employed, or both. Of the 32.2 percent (N=10) who reported unemployment, only one indicated that he sought employment. Nineteen (90.5 percent)of the 21 working drafters were employed full-time. However, only 61.9 percent (N=13) employed graduates were working in a field related to architectural drafting. This is *the lowest related employment rate in the 1998 study*. When asked why their job is not in a related field, respondents provided a variety of reasons, with no particular consistent determining factor cited. All of the employed graduates were working in Illinois, with 81 percent (N=17) working within the community college district. Average full-time wages were reported at $11.50 per hour ($23,920 per year), lower than three-fourths of the other programs in the study. Despite this lower salary, those graduates employed in the architectural drafting field were very satisfied (4.46/5.00) with their jobs, although they were less satisfied (3.93/5.00) with the overall major program components at the colleges. Job preparation (3.70/5.00), preparation for further education (3.60/5.00), and labor market employment information (3.48) were the specific components for which lower scores were received. Architectural drafting graduates also rated their satisfaction with the services provided by the colleges (3.87/5.00) lower than the average for all program graduates (4.20/5.00) statewide.

As technology continues to advance, employers will look for drafters who can combine a strong background in fundamental drafting principles with a higher level of technical sophistication and an ability to apply this knowledge to a broader range of responsibilities. (1998-99 Occupational Outlook Handbook)

Although fewer in number (N=43), **Mechanical Drafting** graduates seemed to fare better than their peers in the Architectural Drafting program. Mechanical drafters prepare detail and assembly drawings of a wide variety of machinery and mechanical devices, indicating dimensions, fastening methods, and other requirements. All of the graduate respondents (58.1 percent, N=25) were either continuing their education, employed, or both. Only one (4.0 percent) of these graduates was undesirably unemployed. All but one (95.5 percent, N=20) of the mechanical drafting graduates were working full-time, with 85 percent (N=17) of the workers in a position related to their program of study. About one-fifth (N=4) of the graduates were employed out of state. As a whole, full-time graduates earned an average of $13.62 per hour ($28,330 per year), $2.12 per hour more than their peers who specialized in the architectural sector of drafting. The *1996 Occupational Wage Survey* for Illinois reports average salaries for mechanical drafters ranging from $25,440-$39,520 per year. Not only do the mechanical drafters earn a higher salary, but they were slightly more satisfied (4.53/5.00) in their occupation. Likewise, their overall satisfaction with the college services (3.91/5.00) was slightly higher.

Graphic and Printing Equipment Operators. Programs in this broad category include Mechanical Typesetter and Composer, Lithographer and Platemaker, and Desktop Publishing Equipment Operator. (These are known as "prepress" occupations according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' *Dictionary of Occupational Titles*.) Prepress programs are available at 15 community colleges in Illinois. One hundred and seventy one graduates were surveyed about their program of study and current employment, with a little more than one-half (N=94) responding. Over 87 percent (N=82) of these graduates were employed and 20 percent were enrolled in classes at the time of the survey. Of those employed, eight out of ten had jobs related to their program of study. The two most often cited reasons for not working in a related field were "could not find a job in my field of preparation" and "found a better paying job in another field". The reported average salary for full-time workers was $12.35 per hour ($25,688 per year), lower than the average for the study. Wage rates for prepress workers vary according to occupation, level of experience and training, location and size of the firm, and whether the workers are union members. The *Occupational Outlook Handbook* indicates that limited data on prepress occupations is available. However, it reports that the 1996 median earnings of full-time workers for related occupations ranged from $421 to $497 per week ($21,892 - $25,844 annually). The Graphic Communications International Union, the principal union for prepress workers, reports 1996 hourly wages of $18.88 to $22.05 for some of their members. Job satisfaction was reported as fairly high (4.12/5.00) by those who were working in their field of training, as was the level of satisfaction with the community college programs providing that training (4.35/5.00).

A comparison of the recent Graphic and Printing Equipment Operators graduates with those trained five years earlier provides some interesting results. Proportionately, less than half of the graduates were pursuing additional education in 1998. However, the more recent unemployment rate was

almost one-half of the 1993 rate. A 15 percent increase in the number of full-time workers was also observed in the 1998 study. Consistent with these statistics, the job related employment rate had risen nearly 18 percent in the five-year period. Job and program satisfaction levels have become more positive. The graph below provides a visual display of how graduates compared.

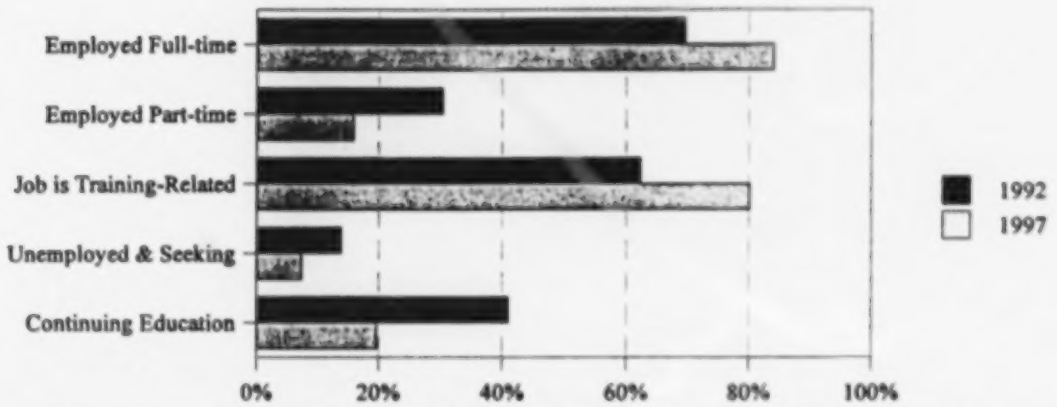

Figure 8. Graphics & Printing Equipment Operators Graduates: FY 1992 & FY 1997

Employment of prepress machine operators, such as typesetters, is expected to decline sharply. For compositors and typesetters, competition for jobs will be keen. (HORIZONS 1999)

Typesetters work on all kinds of copy, almost all of which is now done by machine, with copy typed on a computer keyboard. Typesetting allows for greater variation in physical appearance and arrangement than regular typing. Compositors are broadly skilled typesetters who understand the aesthetics, as well as the technology, underlying their work. Two community colleges in Illinois provide training for these occupations through their **Mechanical Typesetter and Composer** programs. Small in number, six students graduated from these two programs in fiscal year 1997. Two-thirds (N=4) offered responses for the 1998 study. All four of these respondents were employed full-time in a job related to their training and had not elected to pursue additional education. One-half (N=2) of these employees began their employment during their training, while the other half were not employed until after they had completed the program. All were employed in Illinois (only one outside of the community college district) and earned an average of $10.56 per hour (almost $22,000 annually). These graduates represent the lowest earning employees in the broad program category. In fact, *they were the lowest wage earners in the study*. Additionally, *they were the least satisfied with their jobs* (3.00/5.00) compared to all other program graduates in the study, much less satisfied than their peers in the broad program category. *Overall program satisfaction (4.63/5.00) was the highest in the study*. On the other hand, overall satisfaction with the colleges' services was much lower than that rated by other program graduates (3.70/5.00), especially in the area of career planning.

> *As the manual work is increasingly automated, occupations that are expected to experience declines as hand work becomes automated include photoengravers and platemakers. (1998-99 Occupational Outlook Handbook)*

The longest running program in the broad Graphic and Printing Equipment Operators program area is **Lithographer and Platemaker.** Workers in these occupations use a photographic process to make printing plates. An increasing number of printing companies use lasers to directly convert electronic data to plates. Technical skills for entering, storing, and retrieving information from computer-aided equipment is required. Lithographic training can be obtained at five colleges in the Illinois Community College System. Thirty (58.8 percent) of the 51 fiscal year 1997 graduates provided information about their jobs and education. Ten percent (N=3) of the respondents reported that they were unemployed and seeking a job. Two of these three graduates were trying to increase their chances of finding that job by continuing their training in a related program. Full-time employment was acquired by 96.2 percent (N=25) of the workers, with all but one (92.3 percent) in a job that is related to their program of study. The graduate who was employed in a nonrelated occupation was doing so because he was in a temporary job while in transition (in college or summer employment). The majority (46.2 percent) of the workers did not acquire their jobs until after graduation rather than during or prior to enrollment in the training program. Only one was employed out of state, but 69 percent (N=18) were employed *outside* of the district in which they received their occupational training. Lithographer and Platemaker graduates held a higher average hourly wage ($13.26 or $27,580 per year) than graduates from other Graphics and Printing Equipment Operator programs. Graduates of this specific program area were very satisfied (4.44/5.00) with their program components and the college services (4.20/5.00).

> *Employment of desktop publishing specialists is expected to grow much faster than average, reflecting the increasing proportion of page layout and design that will be performed using computers. (1998-99 Occupational Outlook Handbook)*

The newest group of Graphics & Printing Equipment Operators programs are the **Desktop Publishing Equipment Operator** programs offered at 13 institutions. Desktop publishing specialists are trained to use a desktop publishing package to produce quality publications in any segment of a company, business, or organization. The most popular of the graphics and printing programs, these programs produced 114 graduates in fiscal year 1997. Slightly more than one-half (N=60) returned occupational follow-up information to the colleges. Nearly 13 percent (N=6) of the respondents were not only employed, but continuing their education. Overall, 86.7 percent (N=52) of the graduates were employed, predominately (76.9 percent) full-time. Fourteen (27.5 percent) of the workers had not found employment in the area for which they were trained. These graduates indicated most often that they could not find a job in their field of preparation (N=5) or found a better paying job in another field (N=4). With the majority (46 percent, N=23) of graduates beginning their jobs after completion of the program, full-time earnings averaged $12.02 per hour (about $25,000 annually). Those holding jobs in a field for which they were prepared were very satisfied with their employment (4.22/5.00). Overall, graduates of the Desktop Publishing programs were satisfied (4.28/5.00) with their major programs components provided at the college during their training.

Precision Metal Workers This broad program category represents the second largest group of graduates in the 1998 study with 57.6 percent of 311 graduates responding. Thirty of the 49 Illinois community colleges offer various Precision Metal Workers programs. Nearly 94 percent (N=154) of the graduates were either employed, pursuing education, or both. Slightly more than 7 percent of the graduates were not working, but nearly one-half (N=6) were *not* seeking employment. Ninety-seven percent of those employed were in full-time jobs. Eight out of ten of the employed graduates held positions related to the industry. Those workers employed predominately outside of the industry (40.0 percent) indicated that this was by choice; they preferred to work in another field or found a better paying job in another field. Most (60.9 percent) of the workers were employed within the community college district. On average, graduates of the Precision Metal Workers programs earned $14.36 per hour, which was above that of most other graduates in the study. Their job satisfaction (4.24/5.00) was consistent with that of the overall study average. As a whole, these graduates were satisfied with both the components of their major program and the college services provided (4.23/5.00 and 4.20/5.00, respectively).

Fiscal year 1997 graduate responses indicated that completers employed full-time in the precision metal industry earned nearly 21 percent more than fiscal year 1992 graduates. The unemployment rate for this program area dropped 7 percent in the five-year period. Similarly, job satisfaction and program satisfaction was much higher in the more recent study. Comparisons are illustrated in Figure 9.

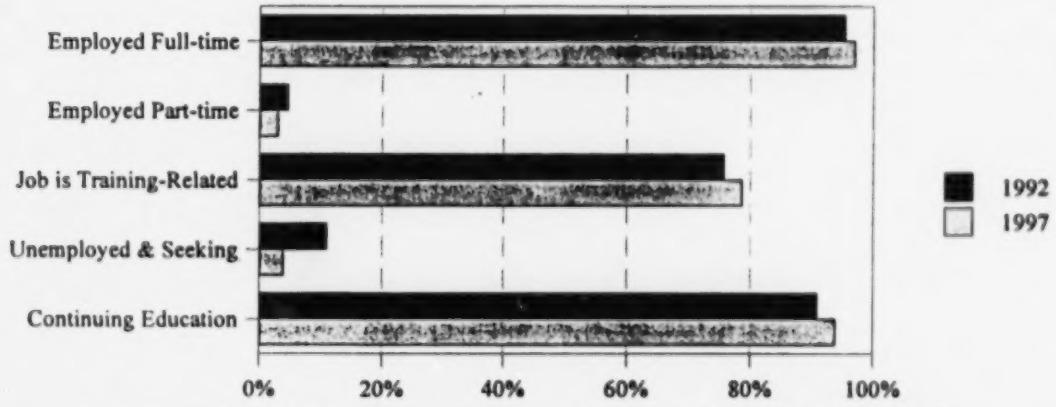

Figure 9. Precision Metal Workers Graduates: FY 1992 & FY 1997

The **Machinist/Machine Technologist** program is one of several specific programs within the Precision Metal Workers program category in which enrollees learn to, through following blueprints and operating metalworking machine tools, make or repair metal pieces, tools, and machines. Only 30.4 percent of the 23 graduates provided follow-up information when surveyed. This is the lowest response rate of all program areas in this report. However, the small number of

Slow growth in manufacturing and technological advances that increase productivity have limited employment. In Illinois, a large number of job openings will occur each year as experienced workers leave the labor force. (HORIZONS 1999)

respondents provided consistent responses. All of these graduates were employed full-time in a job related to their training, but none of the workers were continuing their education. More than one-half (57.1 percent) were working in their present position prior to enrolling in the machinist training program. The remainder found their jobs during their training. Four (57.1 percent) were employed within the community college district boundaries. These machinists, who were extremely satisfied with their jobs (4.86/5.00), earned an average of $22.18 per hour ($46,100 per year), the second highest average hourly wage in the study. This is much higher than the $12.00 to $16.00 per hour wages for journey-level machinists reported by a 1997 Illinois Manufacturer's Association salary survey.

Machine Shop Assistant programs trained 96 graduates in fiscal year 1997. Fifty-seven (59.4 percent) of these former students responded to the follow-up surveys. These trained graduates were somewhat less fortunate in securing their employment. Unlike the machinist graduates, a sizeable proportion (38.2 percent) did not find jobs until after completing the training program. Fifteen percent (N=8) were employed in a field unrelated to their field of preparation. The reason for this situation was most often cited as "found better paying job in another field". Salary averages reported by these full-time employees support this assertion. Although they earned more than the average hourly wage for all survey respondents, machine shop assistant graduates reported an average wage ($14.08 per hour) that was lower (from $2.55 to $11.42 hourly) than most of the other specific precision metal workers program graduates. Despite this difference, they were fairly satisfied with their jobs (4.06/5.00) and the training programs (3.93/5.00).

There is a slight shortage of applicants completing apprenticeships and other training programs as machinists. Though others in the field may fill some of the job openings, opportunities should be good for qualified applicants. (HORIZONS 1999)

Many job openings will occur as workers transfer to other occupations or leave the labor force. Competition for these jobs may be keen. Individuals who have completed formal training or apprenticeship programs should see the best opportunities. (HORIZONS, 1999)

Like the machinist program respondents, the number of **Sheet Metal Worker** program respondents was small (N=9), but the 52.9 percent reply rate yielded consistent outcomes. Of those providing information, all were employed in full-time, in-district sheet metal occupations, but were not pursuing further education. Four (44.4 percent) of the workers had their jobs prior to their training, while two others began working during the training. At $25.50 per hour, these wage earners were receiving the *highest hourly salary in the study*; nearly twice that of the overall study average. As expected, job satisfaction ran high (4.44/5.00) as did the overall ratings for the program and college services (4.38/5.00 and 4.75/5.00, respectively).

Thirty-five students graduated from **Tool and Die Maker/Technologist** programs which were offered at five Illinois community colleges. Only 34.3 (N=12) percent of these graduates returned

Nationally and in Illinois, employment for tool and die makers is expected to decline slightly through 2006. However, applicants with the appropriate skills should find ample job opportunities. (HORIZONS, 1999)

survey information. Ninety-one percent of the group was either employed, pursuing more education, or both. One graduate (8.3 percent) was unemployed, but the remaining respondents were employed full-time. Only one (9.1 percent) of these full-time workers had taken a job in a field outside of the tool and die trade, but did not provide a reason for this action. Most (60.0 percent) of the respondents indicated that they had started their present jobs prior to enrolling in the community college program. Only one completed training before beginning work. All workers were located in Illinois, with eight out of ten within the community college district. These tradesmen were satisfied (4.13/5.00) with their present jobs, which earned them an average of $16.63 per hour. This wage is slightly above the range indicated by the 1997 Manufacturers Association salary survey report; however, most of these workers went into the college program with experience in the field. The responding Tool and Die Maker/Technologist graduates were less satisfied (3.89/5.00) with their community college programs than graduates from other specific precision metal workers programs, but were pleased (4.44/5.00) with the college services provided to them.

In both Illinois and the nation, slower than average growth is expected in the employment of welders through 2006. Many people complete training programs qualifying them as welders each year in Illinois. Opportunities will be best for those who are able to weld alloys and some of the new metals. Competition is expected to remain strong. (HORIZONS 1999)

The largest number of graduates in the specified Precision Metals Workers program category were found in the **Welder/Welding Technologist** programs. Twenty community colleges awarded degrees and certificates to 140 students in fiscal year 1997. At 67.1 percent (N=94), these graduates provided the best response rate in the general program area. Seventy-nine (91.9 percent) of the respondents were either employed, enrolled in classes, or both. While 89.2 percent were employed, one-half (N=5) of those who did not have a job were *not* seeking employment. Slightly more than two-thirds (N=56) of the employed graduates were working in the welding technology field. The majority (N=9) of workers who indicated why they accepted nonwelding jobs revealed that they preferred to work in another field. Unlike the other specific precision metal workers program graduates, the majority (47.6 percent) of these respondents reported that they did not begin their job until after completing the welding program. This group held the largest proportion (46.6 percent) of jobs located outside of the community college district. Welding graduates earned the lowest average hourly wage ($12.53 per hour) in the general program area, most likely influenced by the fact that they had less experience than those that graduated from the other specific programs. However, this wage falls into the average statewide salary range of $9.50-$14.10 per hour reported by the *1996 Occupational Wage Survey* for Illinois. Irrespective of the lower salary range and increased need to seek employment outside of the district, the welding technologists were enjoying their jobs (4.29/5.00).

<u>Design and Applied Art</u>. Colleges with programs in the general category of Design and Applied Art awarded degrees and certificates to 111 students in fiscal year 1997. Sixty-two percent (N=69) of the graduates responded. This program division held the *lowest employment rate of all broad*

categories in the study (71.0 percent). Twelve percent (N=8) of the graduates were unemployed and seeking employment; 17.4 percent (N=12) were unemployed, but *not* seeking a job. Nearly three out of four (N=36) of the employed graduates were in full-time positions, while almost 30 percent of the graduates were continuing their education. A substantial proportion (35.4 percent, N=17) of the workers were in jobs *not* related to their program of study. The most common reasons listed for having unrelated positions were: a job in the field of preparation could not be found (N=5) and the job was temporary while the graduate was in transition (N=4). Only a small percentage (4.3 percent) of the employed graduates were working outside of Illinois. The average hourly salary was reported at $12.87 per hour, the same rate of earnings calculated for the overall study.

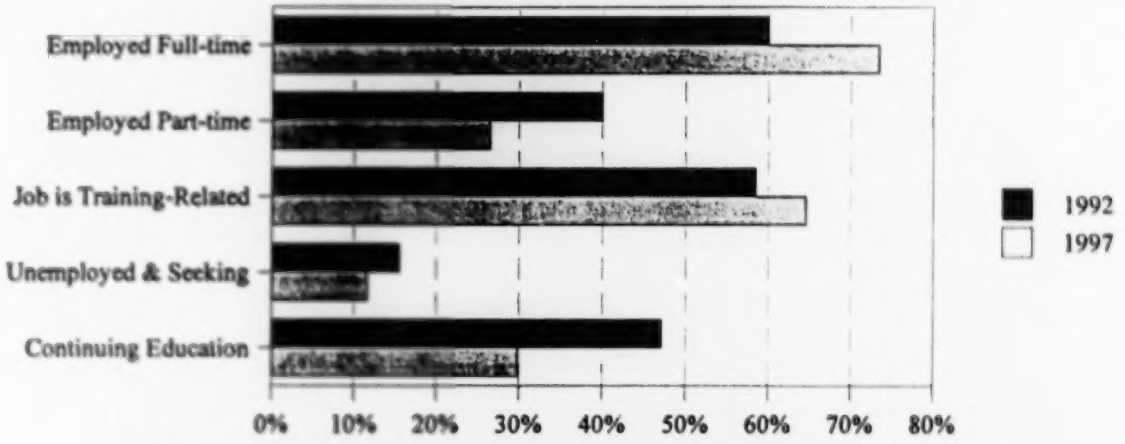

Figure 10. Design and Applied Art Graduates: FY 1992 & FY 1997

Fiscal year 1997 graduate responses indicated that completers employed full-time in the Design and Applied Art programs earned $2.79 more per hour than the 1992 graduates. There was a larger proportion of full-time employees and a higher percentage were employed in jobs related to their programs of study. Satisfaction with these jobs and program components had improved since the earlier study. Differences in the two groups of graduates are depicted in Figure 10.

The **Design and Visual Communications** program is one of two specific programs within the Design and Applied Art category. The 90 fiscal year 1997 graduates were prepared in the various forms of visual communication with an emphasis on graphic design. Graphic artists and designers portray ideas through artwork to call attention to products, services or opinions. With the *highest unemployment rate in the study*, 15.1 percent (N=8) did not have a job, but were

In Illinois , employment of both graphic artists and designers is expected to grow faster than average through 2006. Many people complete training programs in graphics design and related programs each year. Competition may be keen. Opportunities for creative people with excellent design and computer skills should be good. (HORIZONS, 1999)

looking for work. Of those who were employed, only 71.1 percent were in full-time positions. An examination of the relatedness of these jobs indicates that three out of four workers did succeed in finding a job in their field of preparation, comparable to the overall survey findings. When asked why the were in a nonrelated career, the majority of graduates indicated that they were in a temporary or transitional position. Many (N=11) of the working respondents were pursuing additional education in the design and visual communications field. One-half (N=18) of the employed workers took on their jobs after they completed the community college program. More than 60 percent (N=22) were employed within the district. Those employed full-time earned an hourly average of $10.81 per hour, *among the lowest earnings in the study*. Nevertheless, this annual salary of approximately $22,500 is very close to the 1997 range for entry-level graphic designers ($23,000 to $27,000) as estimated by the Society of Publication Designers. Full-time employed graduates were pleased with their jobs (4.07/5.00). Respondents were equally pleased with their programs of training (4.09/5.00) and college services (4.18/5.00).

Skilled, talented workers usually can find employment, but less experienced photographers face stiff competition for jobs. Some combine freelance photography with other employment. Competition will be keen. (HORIZONS, 1999)

In fiscal year 1997, 21 students graduated from another Design and Applied Arts program, **Commercial Photography**. Producing the highest response rate in the study, more than three-fourths (N=16) responded to survey questionnaires. Sixty-nine percent (N=11) of these graduates were employed, mostly in a full-time capacity (N=9), with *no graduates unintentionally without jobs*. Only a handful (N=5) of the graduates were pursuing more education. Yet, an alarming 72.7 percent (N=8) of the employed graduates were working in a field not related to commercial photography. Reasons cited included "preferred to work in another field" (N=2), "could not find a job in field of preparation" (N=2), and "other (not specified)" (N=4). Data indicate that most of these employed graduates have held onto jobs that they had started prior to and during their photography training. Only 27.3 percent (N=3) began their jobs after completing their program of study. All but one employee (N=10) was working in Illinois, one-half located within the boundaries of the community college district. Full-time earnings for the commercial photography graduates were high ($19.63 per hour or $40,800 per year). In 1996, salaried photographers working full-time earned average wages ranging from $21,000-$46,600 annually. The three graduates working in a related position rated their jobs with the highest satisfaction score possible (5.00/5.00).

In Illinois, slightly slower than average growth is expected in the employment of clinical laboratory workers through 2006. Medical lab technicians with a one or two-year degree may find the best opportunities. (HORIZONS 1999)

<u>Medical Laboratory Technicians</u>. perform tests to obtain data used by physicians and other medical staff in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness. Fourteen Illinois community colleges awarded degrees and certificates to 172 students in fiscal year 1997. More than one-half (N=88) of the graduates supplied information about their employment and education. Almost all (94.0 percent) of the group were either employed, pursuing more education, or both. A similar proportion (93.2 percent) were employed; almost nine out of ten (N=72) were

in full-time positions. Eight of these ten workers held jobs related to medical laboratory technology. Predominately, (25.0 percent) those offering a reason for not holding a related position stated that they could not find a job in their field. The remainder of the reasons were evenly spread across the spectrum of available responses. The bulk (70.4 percent) of the workers had not obtained their employment until after they had graduated from the program. At this time, Illinois does not require that medical laboratory technicians be licensed, but employers require technicians to have graduated from either a one-year or two-year program. Fifty-nine percent of the responding technicians found employment in their community college district; and an additional 31 percent found jobs within Illinois. They were content (4.24/5.00) with their related jobs that earned them an average of $10.65 per hour ($22,200 per year). They were also pleased with their training and the services that the colleges provided (4.21/5.00 and 4.27/5.00, respectively).

A comparison of these graduates with those who earned certificates and degrees in 1993 reveals some surprising results. A larger proportion of the employed graduates were working within the community college district than those who sought employment five years ago. However, a higher percentage of the graduates were unemployed and seeking employment; fewer were in medical technology related fields and, on the average, the full-time employed graduates earned $0.13 per hour *less* than that reported in the earlier study. Despite these findings, the more recent graduates were slightly more content with their jobs and their major program of study. An illustrated comparison can be found in Figure 11.

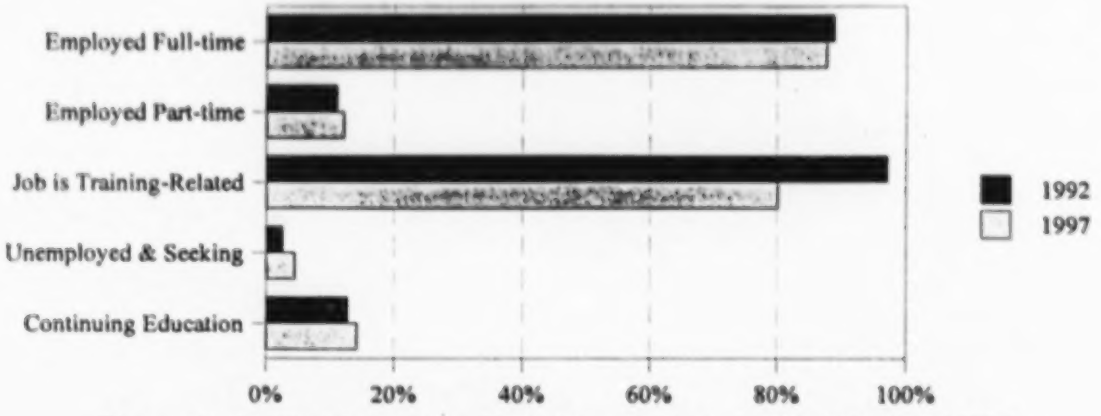

Figure 11. Medical Laboratory Technician Graduates: FY 1992 & FY 1997

Employment of medical assistants is expected to grow much faster than the average for all occupations through the year 2006 as the health services industry expands due to technological advances in medicine, and a growing and aging population. It is one of the fastest growing occupations. (1998-99 Occupational Outlook Handbook).

<u>Ophthalmic Medical Technologist</u>. Training as a medical assistant in this specialty area is available at only one Illinois community college. The 21 fiscal year 1997 graduates of this associate degree program were instructed in how to help ophthalmologists provide medical eye care, administer diagnostic tests, measure and record vision, and test the functioning of eyes and eye

muscles. They have been trained to maintain optical and surgical instruments and assist an ophthalmologist in surgery. The response rate for these program graduates was 66.7 percent (N=14). Thirteen of the respondents (92.9 percent) were employed in full-time positions in ophthalmology. The remaining graduate was not seeking employment. Few of these respondents provided information on their educational status. Six of the employed ophthalmic medical technologists started their jobs while still enrolled in the training program. The rest started working after they finished the community college program. Nine (69.2 percent) of the workers were employed in Illinois, but outside of the community college district, while one was reportedly working out of state. This is most likely due to the uniqueness of the program. The seven graduates who supplied salary information were earning a full-time hourly wage of $12.17 (approximately $25,300 per year) and were satisfied (4.08/5.00) with their employment. The earnings of medical assistants vary widely, depending on experience, skill level, and location. According to the *1997 Staff Salary Survey* published by the Health Care Group, average hourly wages for those with less than two years of experience ranged from $8.07 to $10.90 in 1996. For those assistants with more than five years of experience hourly wages ranged from $10.38 to $13.46. Graduates of the Ophthalmic Medical Technologist programs were pleased (4.31/5.00) with their programs of training, as well as with the services provided by the colleges (4.38/5.00).

The *1993 Occupational Follow-up Study* did not include an examination of the Ophthalmic Medical Technologist program, due to the lack of respondents.

Both "accountants and auditors" and bookkeeping and accounting clerks" are among 50 occupations expected to provide the most job openings each year. (HORIZONS 1999)

Accounting Technician. Accessible at 42 of the 49 Illinois community colleges, the Accounting Technician program is the largest in the 1998 study. These programs are designed to prepare students for positions ranging from clerical accounting to mid-level accountants in manufacturing, retail and service businesses as well as federal, state, and local governmental offices. Many programs are intended for new students in accounting, as well as those already employed in accounting. In fiscal year 1997, 558 students were awarded a variety of short- and long-term certificates and two-year degrees. Slightly more than 60 percent (N=339) responded to survey questions. More than 91 percent (N=302) of the respondents were either employed or continuing their education, or both. Eighty-five percent (N=288) were employed; one-fifth pursuing their education at the same time. Twenty graduates (5.9 percent) were not employed and looking for work, while 31 (9.1 percent) reported that they were unemployed by choice. Nearly 87 percent of the working respondents were in full-time situations. Overall, almost three-fourths of the employed respondents were in jobs related to their training. Nearly 30 percent (N=23) of the graduates who provided an explanation for taking a job not accounting related indicated that they could not find a job in their field of preparation. An additional 13 percent (N=10) reported that they found a better paying job in another field. The majority (45.2 percent)of workers did not begin their jobs until after they had completed their studies, but one-fourth (N=66) were employed before beginning the community college training. Satisfied (4.26/5.00) with their jobs, respondents earned a full-time average of $10.97 per hour (about $22,800 per year). This wage level is among the lower program averages in the study, but is consistent with data provided by the *1996 Occupational Wage Survey* for Illinois. This state

survey reports that the average salary range for accounting clerks ranged from $16,660 to $24,670 per year, while accountants with up to one year of experience earned from $24,690 to $41,890 per year. Accounting technician graduates were pleased (4.24/5.00) with the occupational program, although they rated the labor market employment component lower (3.76/5.00) than other program areas. They were content (4.23/5.00) with college services.

Compared to the accounting technician graduates who were surveyed five years ago, the fiscal year 1997 graduates were less often unemployed, but full-time earnings were only $1.73 per hour more. Fewer graduates had found employment within their community college district, but a much higher percentage were working in program-related jobs. Figure 12 illustrates the five-year comparison.

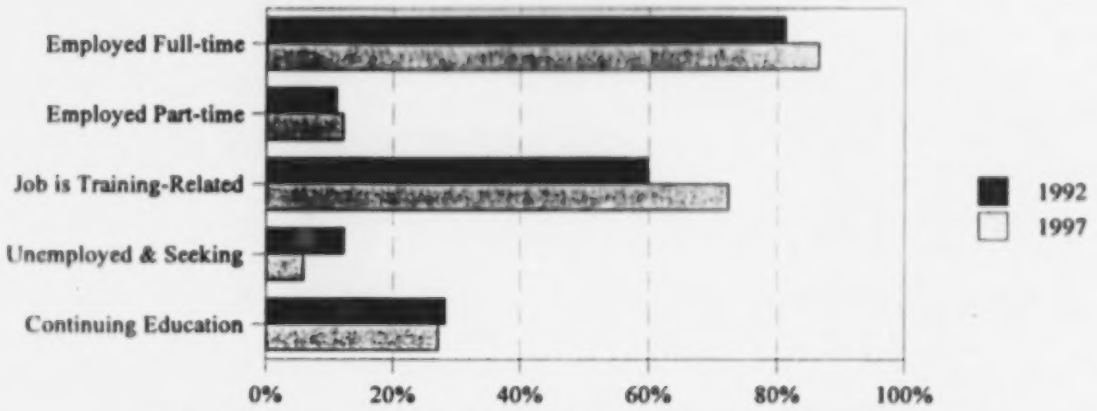

Figure 12. Accounting Technician Graduates: FY 1992 & FY 1997

Banking and Financial Support Services. In fiscal year 1997, 42 students completed banking and financial support services from eleven community colleges in Illinois. These colleges, often in cooperation with the American Institute of Banking (AIB) Education Division of the American Bankers Association (ABA), prepare students for a variety of entry-level positions in accounting, auditing, credit, lending, and management training. The response rate for this group was nearly 60 percent (N=25). With an overall employment rate of 92.0 percent (N=23), only one respondent indicated that she had not yet found a job. Twenty (87.0 percent) of the workers were in full-time positions. A large proportion (84.0 percent, N=21) of the respondents had not elected to continue their education since graduation. Among the workers, more than one-third (N=8) were employed in jobs that were not related to banking and financial services, one-half (N=4) of whom indicated that they preferred to work in another field. Nine graduates (40.9 percent) had their jobs prior to entering the community college program. An identical number

While employment in banks is expected to decline slightly, the employment of bank tellers, new accounts clerks, & loan clerks is expected to vary little through the year 2006. Employment of loan officers and counselors is expected to grow faster than average. (HORIZONS 1999)

secured employment after completion of the program. Only 56.5 percent of the workers were employed within the community college district where they received their training. Full-time employees earned an average of $12.95 per hour ($26,900 per year). Employed graduates working in a related position were very satisfied (4.27/5.00) with their jobs. Respondents also reported that they were pleased (4.21/5.00) with the major program components of their training program. Although graduates indicated that they were satisfied (4.19/5.00) with the overall college services, they provided lower marks for the areas of academic advising (3.67/5.00), career planning (3.46/5.00), and transfer planning (3.44/5.00).

Marked differences are observed when comparing the fiscal year 1997 banking and financial support services graduates with those who graduated five years earlier. Less than one-half of the more recent graduates were continuing their education, but there was a 17 percent increase in the number of employed graduates. However, the percentage of workers who held jobs outside of the community college district doubled in the five-year period. By 1998, the average hourly wage had increased by $1.02. Satisfaction ratings for the program and college services were similar for both groups of graduates. The following graph exhibits the major differences between the two study groups.

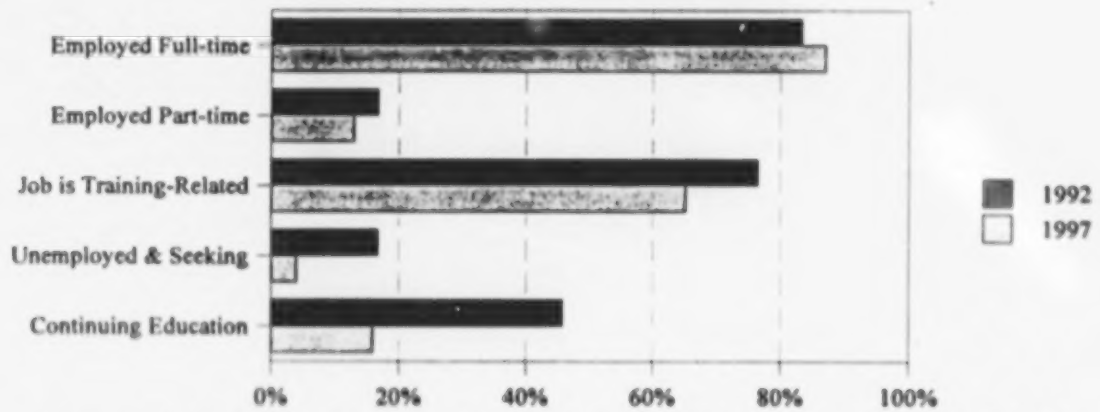

Figure 13. Banking and Financial Support Services Graduates: FY 1992 & FY 1997

Summary and Policy Implications

The Illinois community college system conducts a student follow-up survey of graduates in specific occupational programs each year. Within a five-year period, all community college occupational programs are examined. Graduates from these programs provide valuable information and perspectives regarding their college and work-related experience, offering community colleges a data source to assist them in making college-level programmatic decisions.

Acceptable levels of response are required to capture a broad representative cross-section of respondents and to ensure that reliable information is obtained for follow-up analyses. The statewide 1998 follow-up response rate (58.6 percent) is substantially higher than the 1993 rate (51.4 percent). However, higher response rates are desired. It is anticipated that response rates will continue to climb due to the implementation of the Illinois community college system's Performance- Based Incentive System (PBIS). Data gathered though the *Occupational Graduate Follow-up Survey* play an important role in the performance based initiative. This approach to funding allocates a portion of state-appropriated funds to community college districts based upon points earned for performance in specified areas. Quality of instruction and support services as measured by student satisfaction is one of seven statewide goal measures for which points are earned. From the occupational follow-up study data, the percentage of students who are somewhat or very satisfied with courses in the student's major program of study, courses outside the student's major program of study, and student support programs and services are evaluated and scored. Since graduate response rates must be strong for these evaluations, *minimum response rates have been set: a 50 percent response rate must be achieved by those colleges surveying 30 or more graduates, a 60 percent rate is required for those institutions contacting less than 30 graduates.* Points are deducted from a district's PBIS score if such minimum rates are not met. The Illinois community colleges have endorsed this initiative as a practical and effective way of assuring educational improvement.

Other results of the *1998 Occupational Follow-up Study* and comparisons made to a similar group who graduated five years earlier are encouraging:

- The unemployment rate (those graduates who were not employed but actively seeking employment) was at 5.2 percent. This rate is one-half of that reported for the similar group of graduates in 1993.
- In the five-year period, the percentage of employed graduates obtaining full-time jobs increased 3.5 percent.
- The percentage of employed graduates who were working in training-related jobs increased 7.2 percent from 1993 to 1998 (75.8 percent).
- Job satisfaction reported by the graduates employed in a related field increased from 4.00/5.00 in 1993 to 4.25/5.00 in 1998.
- Graduates rated their satisfaction with the major program components higher (4.19/4.00 in 1998 compared to 3.98/5.00 in 1993) than their peers did five years earlier.
- College services earned higher scores from the latest group of graduates surveyed, increasing from 4.00/5.00 in 1993 to 4.20/5.00 in 1998.

A few study results warrant further examination:

- Twenty-six percent (N=70) of the 1998 employed graduates who were working in positions unrelated to their college programs reported that they could not find jobs that were related to their programs of training (Table B-6).

In every field of study, at least some people who prepare for a particular occupation end up working in another. Reasons vary. In addition to the more than one-fourth of employed graduates who reported that they could not find a job in their field of preparation, 18 percent (N=48) indicated that they took an unrelated job for reasons other than the nine options listed in the survey form. Sixteen percent (N=44) stated simply that they preferred to work in another field. To pinpoint specific program area concerns, reasons cited were further examined by employment and educational status. High percentages of part-time employees in various program areas were also reviewed to ascertain whether part-time employment, like job relatedness, was by choice or if full-time employment was unavailable.

Twenty-six percent (N=52) of the full-time nonrelated job employees said they could not find a job in their field of training. Most (71.2 percent, N=37) of these graduates were *not* pursuing more education. The largest portion (38.5 percent, N=20) of the full-time nonrelated job workers had graduated from the *Accounting Technician* program. This represents one-third of the full-time employed Accounting Technician graduates who gave reasons for working in another field. Fourteen of the 20 workers were *not* pursuing further education. Another program area with a sizeable percentage of full-time employed graduates who could not find a related job was *Heating, Air Conditioning, & Refrigeration Mechanics and Repairers* (30.0 percent, N=9). Only one of these workers was continuing his education. The *Welder/Welding Technologist* program graduate respondents had a substantial percentage (42 percent, N=10) of full-time workers who preferred to work in another field. None of these workers had sought further education since graduation. *Community colleges that offer accounting technician, heating and air conditioning, and welding technology programs should evaluate these outcomes during the program review process to determine if actions need to be taken to improve the program, whether through curriculum content or job information services.*

One-third (N=13) of the part-time workers in a nonrelated field were doing so because they could not find a program-related job. One-half of these graduates had sought more education, mostly in a related field. Workers in this situation were not concentrated in any one particular program area. Slightly more than one-fourth (N=11) of the part-timers were in a nonrelated job because they were in college or summer employment.

Twelve percent of all employed graduates were working in part-time positions. Six specific program areas had part-time workers in excess of this percentage: *Home Furnishings and Equipment Installer, Library Assistant, Desktop Publishing Equipment Operator, Design and Visual Communications, Commercial Photography, and Accounting Technician.* One could speculate why these particular program areas would have a higher concentration of part-time employees; home furnishings (interior design) job opportunities are mostly found in the retail domain (retail employment opportunities are often part-time positions); recent cost containment efforts at libraries

would lend itself to the hiring of part-time employees; and the desktop publishing, design, and photography fields are all keenly competitive and often contractual in nature. Although employment for accounting clerks should be plentiful, computers streamline accounting processes, which might increase the number of part-time positions available. Regardless of these suppositions, *colleges with these programs should continually examine their local labor markets to determine the ratio of part-time to full-time positions available in these occupations and counsel the students about the availability of full-time employment.*

- The number of employed graduates who took jobs outside of the community college district in which they received their training increased 4.4 percent in the five-year period.

There were four occupational programs that had a significant proportion (more than 40 percent) of employed graduates *not* working within the community college district, including an unusual number (more than 10 percent) of out-of-state workers: *Quality Control Technology/Technician, Computer-Aided Design, Mechanical Drafting, and Welder/Welding Technology*. To determine if this trend is due to an increased number of students enrolling at a community college outside of their home district, or if graduates were finding it necessary to migrate out of their community college district to obtain work, employment location was examined along with the student residency of these workers.

A look at the residency of the graduates while enrolled in these programs as a group reveals that 81.6 percent (N=80) of the workers employed outside of the district were in-district students. The remaining 18.4 percent (N=18) found employment and had resided outside of the community college district in which they were trained.

All of the Mechanical Drafting graduates (N=9) who were not employed within the community college district were in-district students. Nearly 90 percent (N=40) of the Computer-Aided Design graduates working out-of-district and out-of-state were in-district residents when enrolled at the community colleges. Slightly more than 70 percent of both the Quality Control Technology/ Technician and Welder/Welding Technology graduates (N=5 and N=25, respectively) who were not hired at a firm within the district were residing in the district during their training.

Job relatedness and hourly salaries of these graduate workers were also reviewed by location of employment to determine if it appeared that graduates were leaving the district for higher wages or jobs for which they were trained. Results were enlightening. Graduates of the Quality Control Technology/Technician programs who were hired by firms outside of the community college district in positions related to their training earned an average of $9.25 per hour more than their fellow graduates who took related jobs within the district. There were no graduates working outside of the community college district in unrelated positions. Computer-Aided Design graduates who work outside of the college district boundaries (N=34) in job-related positions reported hourly wages at $2.21 more than their in-district peers. There were ten graduates working in nonrelated positions, earning less than those in out-of-district related jobs yet more than those who had related jobs in-district. There were no mechanical drafters working in nonrelated jobs out-of-district. Those who were outside of the district in related jobs earned an average of 70¢ an hour more than those with in-district related jobs. Welders outside of the community college district boundaries where they

were trained earned 81 percent more than welders within the community college districts ($14.28 per hour compared to $7.88 per hour). Welding graduates in a related program within the community college districts earned less than welding graduates in nonrelated positions anywhere.

Although overall program satisfaction was well rated (3.98/5.00) in 1993 and even higher in 1998 (4.19/5.00), the ratings supplied for labor market employment information consistently fell below the scores for all other program areas. Hence, the labor market information ratings for the four programs in which there was a high incidence of employment outside of the community college district were reviewed to discover if there was a correlation. Data indicate that the satisfaction scores for three of the four programs, Quality Control Technology/Technician, Mechanical Drafting, and Welder/Welding Technologist, were *higher than the average for all programs in the study*. Computer-Aided Design program graduates rated the labor market employment information component *only slightly lower than the overall score*.

The outcomes from a review of those programs that have a high incidence of out-of-district employment, including student residency, job relatedness, average salaries, and satisfaction with the colleges' labor market employment information, do not give rise to concern about the quality of the programs. Only a small proportion of the employed graduates who were working outside of the district were originally residing outside of the district boundaries. Most of the workers who had taken jobs out-of-district had done so to work in a training-related job. Salaries for unrelated, as well as related, positions were higher outside of the district. The workers examined in this portion of the study were not dissatisfied with the quality of labor market employment information provided to them during their training; therefore, one could deduct that they were adequately informed about job opportunities and salary expectations. These results come together to substantiate the fact that many workers in the labor force will migrate towards those jobs that provide the best compensation. The mobility of our society supports such career decisions.

As reported in *Accountability and Productivity in the Illinois Community College System (September 1998)*, the Illinois community college system is currently involved in a variety of state-level initiatives to support and strengthen the quality and effectiveness of its students' experiences and education, while maintaining affordability. The Leadership and Core Values initiative has moved forward with the appointment of a statewide committee composed of community college presidents, faculty, staff, and community leaders. A Performance-Based Incentive System was recently implemented. Involvement in Education-to-Careers, Workforce Preparation, Occupational Skills Standards, Educational Guarantees, the Human Resource Investment Council, and numerous other initiatives continues to be a priority for the colleges in order to provide their graduates with the best tools to be successful in their careers.

As the state's primary provider of workforce preparation, Illinois community colleges are in a unique position to provide the state with competent personnel who have not only technical job-related skills, but the personal qualities and interpersonal skills that enhance their value to their employers and communities. "It is a win-win partnership between industry, schools and students that will provide human resources to employers, excellent career opportunities to students, economic development in the community, and increased enrollment and focus for educational institutions . . ." (Voyteck).

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Appendix A

OCCUPATIONAL FOLLOW-UP STUDY OVERVIEW TABLES FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

Illinois Community College Board

Table A-1

OCCUPATIONAL FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY BY COLLEGE FOR SELECTED PROGRAMS

Dist. No.	District/College	Number Programs Surveyed*	Number Surveyed*	Number Responding	Percent Responding	Percent Employed or Cont Ed	Percent Employed	Percent Continuing Education	Satisfaction with Program**
522	Belleville	19	158	120	75.9	94.1	91.6	9.2	4.3
503	Black Hawk	9	40	20	50.0	95.0	85.0	40.0	3.7
508	Chicago	(39)	(325)	(104)	(32.0)	(91.1)	(81.7)	(21.6)	(3.9)
06	Daley	5	64	24	37.5	83.3	66.7	25.0	3.5
01	Kennedy-King	7	23	3	13.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	4.6
03	Malcolm X	5	79	21	26.6	81.0	81.0	9.5	4.1
05	Olive-Harvey	4	14	4	28.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	4.1
04	Truman	4	30	10	33.3	100.0	90.0	10.0	4.3
02	Washington	7	24	6	25.0	100.0	100.0	16.7	3.9
07	Wright	7	91	36	39.6	94.1	86.1	32.4	4.0
507	Danville	7	24	17	70.8	93.8	94.1	18.8	4.6
502	DuPage	29	286	157	54.9	88.9	84.1	26.1	4.4
509	Elgin	10	60	41	68.3	92.1	92.3	20.0	4.0
512	Harper	20	80	61	76.3	91.5	86.7	30.0	4.2
540	Heartland	1	1	0	0.0	--	--	--	-
519	Highland	5	8	6	75.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	4.2
514	Illinois Central	15	85	52	61.2	92.3	90.4	17.3	4.1
529	Illinois Eastern	(11)	(38)	(28)	(73.7)	(100.0)	(85.7)	(21.7)	(4.1)
04	Frontier	2	2	1	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	3.5
01	Lincoln Trail	6	18	15	83.3	100.0	73.3	26.7	4.2
02	Olney Central	1	5	4	80.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	4.1
03	Wabash Valley	2	13	8	61.5	100.0	100.0	12.5	4.1
513	Illinois Valley	5	21	13	61.9	100.0	84.6	30.8	3.8
525	Joliet	6	21	16	76.2	100.0	87.5	13.3	4.0
520	Kankakee	10	38	24	63.2	95.8	87.5	29.2	3.8
501	Kaskaskia	6	14	13	92.9	61.5	53.8	15.4	3.9
523	Kishwaukee	7	19	18	94.7	100.0	94.4	18.8	4.1
532	Lake County	20	109	66	60.6	92.3	90.9	32.3	4.4
517	Lake Land	9	35	18	51.4	92.9	94.4	14.3	3.9
536	Lewis & Clark	7	31	23	74.2	95.5	82.6	81.8	4.5
526	Lincoln Land	5	46	30	65.2	82.8	76.7	17.2	4.1
530	Logan	6	43	29	67.4	93.1	82.8	13.8	4.4
528	McHenry	6	22	16	72.7	100.0	100.0	25.0	4.6
541	Metropolitan	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
524	Moraine Valley	14	74	57	77.0	94.3	91.2	30.2	4.2
527	Morton	7	19	8	42.1	87.5	75.0	25.0	4.6
535	Oakton	19	55	22	40.0	90.5	86.4	19.0	4.1
505	Parkland	7	48	39	81.3	86.8	82.1	21.1	4.3
515	Prairie State	12	46	24	52.2	91.7	87.5	25.0	4.1
521	Rend Lake	8	33	18	54.5	77.8	61.1	22.2	3.8
537	Richland	4	9	4	44.4	100.0	100.0	25.0	3.5
511	Rock Valley	16	67	23	34.3	100.0	95.7	31.8	3.6
518	Sandburg	6	34	20	59.0	95.0	95.0	20.0	4.1
506	Sauk Valley	9	32	30	93.8	100.0	100.0	23.3	4.5
531	Shawnee	3	10	7	70.0	85.7	85.7	14.3	3.9
510	South Suburban	14	48	24	50.0	91.3	91.7	30.4	3.9
533	Southeastern	6	5	5	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.0	4.4
534	Spoon River	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
504	Triton	26	162	98	60.5	96.4	90.8	85.7	4.3
516	Waubonsee	13	39	27	69.2	92.0	92.3	50.0	4.0
539	Wood	5	6	6	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	4.3
	TOTALS	421	2,191	1,284	58.6	92.2	87.6	25.4	4.2

SOURCE OF DATA: Fiscal Year 1998 Occupational Follow-up Study Data

*Selected programs reviewed in report only, excludes correctional students.
** Based on a scale of 1-5; 1 - Very Dissatisfied, 5 - Very Satisfied.

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Illinois Community College Board

Table A-2

OCCUPATIONAL FOLLOW-UP RESPONSE RATES BY PROGRAM

CIP	Title	Number of Respondents	Number of Non-respondents	Number of Completers Surveyed*	Percent Response
120301	FUNERAL SERVICES AND MORTUARY SCIENCE	14	17	31	45.2
150702	QUALITY CONTROL TECHNOLOGY/TECHNICIAN	16	6	22	72.7
1508 Total	MECH. ENGINEERING-RELATED TECHNOLOGIES	150	137	287	52.3
150805	Mechanical Engineering/Mechanical Technology	37	16	53	69.8
150810	Computer-aided Design	113	121	234	48.3
200501	HOME FURNISHINGS & EQUIPMENT INSTALLERS	38	14	52	73.1
250301	LIBRARY ASSISTANT	41	18	59	69.5
470201	HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIGERATION MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	160	93	253	63.2
4801 Total	DRAFTING	56	44	100	56.0
480102	Architectural Drafting	31	26	57	54.4
480105	Mechanical Drafting	25	18	43	58.1
4802 Total	GRAPHIC AND PRINTING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	94	77	171	55.0
480205	Mechanical Typesetter and Composer	4	2	6	66.7
480206	Lithographer and Platemaker	30	21	51	58.8
480212	Desktop Publishing Equipment Operator	60	54	114	52.6
4805 Total	PRECISION METAL WORKERS	179	132	311	57.6
480501	Machinist/Machine Technologist	7	16	23	30.4
480503	Machine Shop Assistant	57	39	96	59.4
480506	Sheet Metal Worker	9	8	17	52.9
480507	Tool and Die Maker/Technologist	12	23	35	34.3
480508	Welder/Welding Technologist	94	46	140	67.1
5004 Total	DESIGN AND APPLIED ART	69	42	111	62.2
500401	Design and Visual Communications	53	37	90	58.9
500406	Commercial Photography	16	5	21	76.2
511004	MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	88	84	172	51.2
511803	OPHTHALMIC MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST	14	7	21	66.7
520302	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	339	219	558	60.8
520803	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES	25	17	42	59.5
	Total Statewide Report	1,283	907	2,190	58.6
	Total Surveyed	1,291	912	2,203	58.6

*Correctional & deceased students are not included in these totals

SOURCE OF DATA: Fiscal Year 1998 Occupational Follow-Up Study

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Appendix B

STATEWIDE OCCUPATIONAL FOLLOW-UP STUDY TABLES FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS BY CLASSIFICATION OF INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM CODE

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-1

EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION STATUS OF PROGRAM COMPLETERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	EMPLOYED AND NOT PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION		PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION AND NOT EMPLOYED		EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION		TOTAL GRADUATES EMPLOYED OR PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION OR BOTH		TOTAL NUMBER RESPONDING
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
120301	FUNERAL SERVICES AND MORTUARY SCIENCE	11	84.6	0	0.0	2	15.4	13	92.9	14
150702	QUALITY CONTROL TECHNOLOGY/TECHNICIAN	10	66.7	1	6.7	4	26.7	15	100.0	15
1508 Total	MECH ENGINEERING-RELATED TECHNOLOGIES	93	69.9	6	4.5	34	25.6	133	95.7	139
150805	Mechanical Engineering/Mechanical Technology	27	73.0	1	2.7	9	24.3	37	100.0	37
150810	Computer-Aided Design	66	69.8	5	5.2	25	26.0	96	94.1	102
200501	HOME FURNISHINGS & EQUIPMENT INSTALLERS	22	75.9	2	6.9	5	17.2	29	85.3	34
250301	LIBRARY ASSISTANT	27	71.1	2	5.3	9	23.7	38	95.0	40
470201	HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIGERATION MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	100	75.2	3	2.3	30	22.6	133	93.7	142
4801 Total	DRAFTING	31	56.4	12	21.8	12	21.8	55	98.2	56
480102	Architectural Drafting	15	50.0	9	30.0	6	20.0	30	96.8	31
480105	Mechanical Drafting	16	64.0	3	12.0	6	24.0	25	100.0	25
4802 Total	GRAPHIC & PRINTING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	48	78.0	4	6.6	9	15.5	59	89.4	66
480205	Mechanical Typesetter and Composer	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0	1
480208	Lithographer and Platemaker	5	45.5	3	27.3	3	27.3	11	100.0	11
480212	Desktop Publishing Equipment Operator	40	85.1	1	2.1	6	12.8	47	87.0	54
4805 Total	PRECISION METAL WORKERS	118	78.6	3	1.9	33	21.4	154	93.9	164
480501	Machinist/Machine Technologist	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	100.0	7
480503	Machine Shop Assistant	36	72.0	0	0.0	14	28.0	50	96.2	52
480508	Sheet Metal Worker	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	100.0	8
480507	Tool and Die Maker/Technologist	6	60.0	0	0.0	4	40.0	10	90.9	11
480508	Welder/Welding Technologist	61	77.2	3	3.8	15	19.0	79	91.9	86
5004 Total	DESIGN AND APPLIED ART	33	62.3	5	9.4	15	28.3	53	79.1	67
500401	Design and Visual Communications	25	62.5	3	7.5	12	30.0	40	78.4	51
500406	Commercial Photography	8	61.5	2	15.4	3	23.1	13	81.3	16
511004	MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	67	84.8	1	1.3	11	13.9	79	94.0	84
511803	OPHTHALMIC MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	2	66.7	3
520302	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	212	70.2	20	6.6	70	23.2	302	91.2	331
520803	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES	19	82.6	0	0.0	4	17.4	23	92.0	25
	Associate Degree	435	74.0	39	6.6	114	19.4	588	91.7	641
	Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more)	147	71.7	8	3.9	50	24.4	205	93.6	219
	Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours)	207	70.2	12	4.1	76	25.8	296	92.2	320
	REPORT TOTAL	789	72.8	59	5.4	240	22.1	1088	92.2	1180

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1998

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Table B-2

EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS OF PROGRAM COMPLETERS IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED PART-TIME		UNEMPLOYED SEEKING EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYED NOT SEEKING EMPLOYMENT		TOTAL RESPONDING	TOTAL EMPLOYED	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT
120301	FUNERAL SERVICES AND MORTUARY SCIENCE	13	100.0	0	0.0	1	3.1	0	0.0	14	13	92.9
150702	QUALITY CONTROL TECHNOLOGY/TECHNICIAN	15	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	6.3	16	15	93.8
1508 Total	MECH. ENGINEERING-RELATED TECHNOLOGIES	120	88.9	15	11.1	6	4.1	7	4.7	148	135	91.2
150808	Mechanical Engineering/Mechanical Technology	32	88.9	4	11.1	0	0.0	1	2.7	37	36	97.3
150810	Computer-Aided Design	88	88.9	11	11.1	6	5.4	6	5.4	111	99	89.2
200501	HOME FURNISHINGS & EQUIPMENT INSTALLERS	20	66.7	10	33.3	2	5.4	5	13.5	37	30	81.1
250301	LIBRARY ASSISTANT	20	54.1	17	45.9	0	0.0	4	9.8	41	37	90.2
470201	HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIGERATION MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	137	94.5	8	5.5	8	5.0	6	3.6	159	145	91.2
4801 Total	DRAFTING	40	93.0	3	7.0	2	3.8	11	19.6	56	43	76.8
480102	Architectural Drafting	19	90.5	2	9.5	1	3.2	9	29.0	31	21	67.7
480105	Mechanical Drafting	21	95.5	1	4.5	1	4.0	2	8.0	25	22	88.0
4802 Total	GRAPHIC & PRINTING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	69	84.1	13	15.9	7	7.4	5	5.3	94	82	87.2
480205	Mechanical Typesetter and Composer	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	4	100.0
480206	Lithographer and Platemaker	25	96.2	1	3.8	3	10.0	1	3.3	30	26	86.7
480212	Desktop Publishing Equipment Operator	40	76.9	12	23.1	4	6.7	4	6.7	60	52	86.7
4805 Total	PRECISION METAL WORKERS	160	97.0	5	3.0	7	3.9	6	3.4	178	165	92.7
480501	Machinist/Machine Technologist	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	7	100.0
480503	Machine Shop Assistant	53	96.4	2	3.6	1	1.8	1	1.8	57	55	96.5
480508	Sheet Metal Worker	9	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	9	100.0
480507	Tool and Die Maker/Technologist	11	100.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	0	0.0	12	11	91.7
480508	Welder/Welding Technologist	80	96.4	3	3.6	5	5.4	5	5.4	93	83	89.2
5004 Total	DESIGN AND APPLIED ART	36	73.5	13	26.5	8	11.6	12	17.4	69	49	71.0
500401	Design and Visual Communications	27	71.1	11	28.9	6	15.1	7	13.2	53	38	71.7
500406	Commercial Photography	9	81.8	2	18.2	0	0.0	5	31.3	16	11	68.8
511004	MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	72	87.8	10	12.2	4	4.5	2	2.3	88	82	93.2
511803	OPHTHALMIC MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST	13	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	7.1	14	13	92.9
520302	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	249	86.5	39	13.5	20	5.9	31	9.1	339	288	85.0
520803	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES	20	87.0	3	13.0	1	4.0	1	4.0	25	23	92.0
	Associate Degree	525	88.4	69	11.6	40	5.8	56	8.1	690	594	86.1
	Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more)	196	89.5	23	10.5	8	3.3	18	6.6	243	219	90.1
	Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours)	263	85.7	44	14.3	18	5.2	20	5.8	345	307	89.0
	REPORT TOTAL	984	87.9	136	12.1	66	5.2	92	7.2	1278	1120	87.6

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1998

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Table B-3

GRADUATES SIMULTANEOUSLY EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION
IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION IN A RELATED FIELD		EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION IN AN UNRELATED FIELD		TOTAL GRADUATES EMPLOYED AND PURSUING ADDITIONAL EDUCATION		TOTAL GRADUATES RESPONDING
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER
120301	FUNERAL SERVICES AND MORTUARY SCIENCE	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	14.3	14
150702	QUALITY CONTROL TECHNOLOGY/TECHNICIAN	4	100.0	0	0.0	4	26.7	15
1508 Total	MECH. ENGINEERING-RELATED TECHNOLOGIES	26	76.5	8	23.5	34	24.5	139
150805	Mechanical Engineering/Mechanical Technology	6	66.7	3	33.3	9	24.3	37
150810	Computer-Aided Design	20	80.0	5	20.0	25	24.5	102
200501	HOME FURNISHINGS & EQUIPMENT INSTALLERS	3	60.0	2	40.0	5	14.7	34
250301	LIBRARY ASSISTANT	5	55.6	4	44.4	9	22.5	40
470201	HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIGERATION MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	23	76.7	7	23.3	30	21.1	142
4801 Total	DRAFTING	8	66.7	4	33.3	12	21.4	56
480102	Architectural Drafting	3	50.0	3	50.0	6	19.4	31
480105	Mechanical Drafting	5	83.3	1	16.7	6	24.0	25
4802 Total	GRAPHIC & PRINTING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	6	66.7	3	33.3	9	15.8	66
480206	Mechanical Typesetter and Composer	0	--	0	--	0	--	1
480208	Lithographer and Platemaker	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	27.3	11
480212	Desktop Publishing Equipment Operator	4	66.7	2	33.3	6	11.1	54
4805 Total	PRECISION METAL WORKERS	26	78.8	7	21.2	33	20.1	164
480501	Machinist/Machine Technologist	0	--	0	--	0	--	7
480503	Machine Shop Assistant	12	85.7	2	14.3	14	26.9	52
480508	Sheet Metal Worker	0	--	0	--	0	--	8
480507	Tool and Die Maker/Technologist	3	75.0	1	25.0	4	36.4	11
480508	Welder/Welding Technologist	11	73.3	4	26.7	15	17.4	86
5004 Total	DESIGN AND APPLIED ART	12	80.0	3	20.0	15	22.4	67
500401	Design and Visual Communications	11	91.7	1	8.3	12	21.8	51
500406	Commercial Photography	1	33.3	2	66.7	3	16.8	19
511004	MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	7	63.6	4	36.4	11	13.1	84
511803	OPHTHALMIC MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	66.7	3
520302	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	55	78.6	15	21.4	70	21.1	331
520803	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES	3	75.0	1	25.0	4	16.0	25
	Associate Degree	87	76.3	27	23.7	114	17.6	641
	Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more)	39	78.0	11	22.0	50	22.8	219
	Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours)	56	73.7	20	26.3	76	23.0	330
	REPORT TOTAL	182	75.8	58	24.2	240	20.3	1180

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1998

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Table B-4

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF GRADUATES FROM SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	NO FURTHER EDUCATION		PREVIOUSLY PURSUED FURTHER EDUCATION BUT NOT NOW		CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN RELATED PROGRAM		CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN UNRELATED PROGRAM		TOTAL RESPONDING	COMBINED COUNT CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN RELATED AND UNRELATED PROGRAMS	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT
120301	FUNERAL SERVICES AND MORTUARY SCIENCE	11	78.6	1	7.1	2	14.3	0	0.0	14	2	14.3
150702	QUALITY CONTROL TECHNOLOGY/TECHNICIAN	9	60.0	1	6.7	5	33.3	0	0.0	15	5	33.3
1508 Total	MECH. ENGINEERING-RELATED TECHNOLOGIES	90	63.8	11	7.8	30	21.3	10	7.1	141	40	28.4
150605	Mechanical Engineering/Mechanical Technology	24	64.9	3	8.1	7	18.9	3	8.1	37	10	27.0
150810	Computer-Aided Design	66	63.5	8	7.7	23	22.1	7	6.7	104	30	28.8
200501	HOME FURNISHINGS & EQUIPMENT INSTALLERS	25	71.4	2	5.7	5	14.3	3	8.6	35	8	22.9
250301	LIBRARY ASSISTANT	28	70.0	1	2.5	5	12.5	6	15.0	40	11	27.5
470201	HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIGERATION MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	105	73.4	4	2.8	25	17.5	9	6.3	143	34	23.8
4801 Total	DRAFTING	28	50.0	4	7.1	20	35.7	4	7.1	56	24	42.9
480102	Architectural Drafting	14	45.2	2	6.5	12	38.7	3	9.7	31	15	48.4
480105	Mechanical Drafting	14	56.0	2	8.0	8	32.0	1	4.0	25	9	36.0
4802 Total	GRAPHIC & PRINTING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	45	68.2	8	12.1	9	13.6	4	6.1	66	13	19.7
480206	Mechanical Typesetter and Composer	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0	0.0
480208	Lithographer and Platemaker	3	27.3	2	18.2	5	45.5	1	9.1	11	6	54.5
480212	Desktop Publishing Equipment Operator	41	75.9	6	11.1	4	7.4	3	5.6	54	7	13.0
4805 Total	PRECISION METAL WORKERS	124	75.2	5	3.0	28	17.0	8	4.8	165	36	21.8
480501	Machinist/Machine Technologist	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0	0.0
480503	Machine Shop Assistant	37	71.2	1	1.9	12	23.1	2	3.8	52	14	26.9
480506	Sheet Metal Worker	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0	0.0
480507	Tool and Die Maker/Technologist	6	54.5	1	9.1	3	27.3	1	9.1	11	4	36.4
480508	Welder/Welding Technologist	66	75.9	3	3.4	13	14.9	5	5.7	87	18	20.7
5004 Total	DESIGN AND APPLIED ART	43	64.2	4	6.0	15	22.4	5	7.5	67	20	29.9
500401	Design and Visual Communications	35	68.6	1	2.0	13	25.5	2	3.9	51	15	29.4
500406	Commercial Photography	8	50.0	3	18.8	2	12.5	3	18.8	16	5	31.3
511004	MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	69	82.1	3	3.6	8	9.5	4	4.8	84	12	14.3
511803	OPHTHALMIC MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST	0	0.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	3	2	66.7
520302	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	228	68.9	13	3.9	68	20.5	22	6.6	331	90	27.2
520803	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES	21	84.0	0	0.0	3	12.0	1	4.0	25	4	16.0
	Associate Degree	458	71.1	32	5.0	119	18.5	35	5.4	644	154	23.9
	Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more)	152	69.1	9	4.1	44	20.0	15	6.8	220	59	26.8
	Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours)	216	67.3	17	5.3	62	19.3	26	8.1	321	88	27.4
	REPORT TOTAL	826	69.7	58	4.9	225	19.0	76	6.4	1185	301	25.4

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1998

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Table B-6

RELATEDNESS OF EMPLOYMENT AMONG PROGRAM COMPLETERS
IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	EMPLOYED FULL-TIME		EMPLOYED PART-TIME		COMBINED				TOTAL RESPONDING
		RELATED NUMBER	NOT RELATED NUMBER	RELATED NUMBER	NOT RELATED NUMBER	RELATED NUMBER	RELATED PERCENT	NOT RELATED NUMBER	NOT RELATED PERCENT	
120301	FUNERAL SERVICES AND MORTUARY SCIENCE	11	2	0	0	11	84.6	2	15.4	13
150702	QUALITY CONTROL TECHNOLOGY/TECHNICIAN	12	3	0	0	12	80.0	3	20.0	15
1508 Total	MECH ENGINEERING-RELATED TECHNOLOGIES	88	28	4	11	92	70.2	39	29.8	131
150805	Mechanical Engineering/Mechanical Technology	23	6	3	1	26	78.8	7	21.2	33
150810	Computer-Aided Design	65	22	1	10	66	67.3	32	32.7	98
200501	HOME FURNISHINGS & EQUIPMENT INSTALLER	18	2	8	2	26	86.7	4	13.3	30
250301	LIBRARY ASSISTANT	18	2	17	0	35	94.6	2	5.4	37
470201	HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIGERATION MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	103	32	5	3	108	75.5	35	24.5	143
4801 Total	DRAFTING	29	10	1	2	30	71.4	12	28.6	42
480102	Architectural Drafting	12	7	1	1	13	61.9	8	38.1	21
480105	Mechanical Drafting	17	3	0	1	17	81.0	4	19.0	21
4802 Total	GRAPHIC & PRINTING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	55	13	10	3	65	80.2	16	19.8	81
480205	Mechanical Typesetter and Composer	4	0	0	0	4	100.0	0	0.0	4
480206	Lithographer and Platemaker	24	1	0	1	24	92.3	2	7.7	26
480212	Desktop Publishing Equipment Operator	27	12	10	2	37	72.5	14	27.5	51
4805 Total	PRECISION METAL WORKERS	128	31	1	4	129	78.7	35	21.3	164
480501	Machinist/Machine Technologist	7	0	0	0	7	100.0	0	0.0	7
480503	Machine Shop Assistant	47	6	0	2	47	85.5	8	14.5	55
480506	Sheet Metal Worker	9	0	0	0	9	100.0	0	0.0	9
480507	Tool and Die Maker/Technologist	10	1	0	0	10	90.9	1	9.1	11
480508	Welder/Welding Technologist	55	24	1	2	56	68.3	26	31.7	82
5004 Total	DESIGN AND APPLIED ART	25	11	6	6	31	64.6	17	35.4	48
500401	Design and Visual Communications	22	5	6	4	28	75.7	9	24.3	37
500406	Commercial Photography	3	6	0	2	3	27.3	8	72.7	11
511004	MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	59	12	6	4	65	80.2	16	19.8	81
511803	OPHTHALMIC MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST	13	0	0	0	13	100.0	0	0.0	13
520302	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	181	63	24	15	205	72.4	78	27.6	283
520803	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES	14	6	1	2	15	65.2	8	34.8	23
	Associate Degree	411	106	47	21	458	78.3	127	21.7	585
	Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more)	152	41	11	12	163	75.5	53	24.5	216
	Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours)	191	68	25	19	216	71.3	87	28.7	303
	REPORT TOTAL	754	215	83	36	837	75.8	267	24.2	1104

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1998

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Table B-6

REASONS WHY PRESENT JOB IS NOT IN RELATED FIELD
FOR GRADUATES OF SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	Reason Why Job is not in a Related Field*										Not Indicated	Total Employed in Unrelated Field
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
120301	FUNERAL SERVICES AND MORTUARY SCIENCE	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
150702	QUALITY CONTROL TECHNOLOGY/TECHNICIAN	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
1508 Total	MECH ENGINEERING-RELATED TECHNOLOGIES	6	3	11	0	0	6	1	0	0	10	2	39
150805	Mechanical Engineering/Mechanical Technology	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	7
150810	Computer-Aided Design	4	3	9	0	0	6	1	0	0	8	1	32
200501	HOME FURNISHINGS & EQUIPMENT INSTALLERS	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
250301	LIBRARY ASSISTANT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
470201	HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIGERATION MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	5	5	11	1	0	1	0	1	0	8	3	35
4801 Total	DRAFTING	3	1	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	12
480102	Architectural Drafting	1	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
480105	Mechanical Drafting	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
4802 Total	GRAPHIC & PRINTING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	2	4	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	16
480205	Mechanical Typesetter and Composer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480206	Lithographer and Platemaker	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
480212	Desktop Publishing Equipment Operator	2	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	14
4805 Total	PRECISION METAL WORKERS	9	5	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	2	35
480501	Machinist/Machine Technologist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480503	Machine Shop Assistant	0	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	8
480506	Sheet Metal Worker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480507	Tool and Die Maker/Technologist	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
480508	Welder/Welding Technologist	9	2	4	2	2	1	0	1	1	2	2	26
5004 Total	DESIGN AND APPLIED ART	3	0	5	0	0	4	1	0	0	4	0	17
500401	Design and Visual Communications	1	0	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	9
500406	Commercial Photography	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	8
511004	MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	1	2	4	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	1	16
511803	OPHTHALMIC MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
520302	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	8	10	23	4	1	5	8	1	0	14	4	78
520803	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES	4	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	8
	Associate Degree	23	8	36	7	3	17	6	2	0	20	5	127
	Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more)	8	8	13	1	1	3	2	0	0	14	3	53
	Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours)	13	15	21	4	1	6	5	2	1	14	5	87
	REPORT TOTAL	44	31	70	12	5	26	13	4	1	48	13	267

* 1 = Preferred to work in another field
2 = Found better paying job in another field
3 = Could not find job in field of preparation
4 = Worked previously in field, but changed
5 = Preferred not to move to new locality
6 = Temporary job while in transition (in college or summer employment)
7 = Took job in order to get preferred working hours
8 = Didn't complete program or pass licensing test to be eligible to work in field
9 = Health problems prevented me from working in field
10 = Other

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1998

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-7

BEGINNING OF PRESENT POSITION AMONG GRADUATES FROM SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	HAD POSITION PRIOR TO PROGRAM ENTRANCE NUMBER	PERCENT	BEGAN POSITION DURING PROGRAM ENROLLMENT NUMBER	PERCENT	BEGAN POSITION AFTER PROGRAM COMPLETION NUMBER	PERCENT	TOTAL NUMBER RESPONDING
120301	FUNERAL SERVICES AND MORTUARY SCIENCE	5	38.5	7	53.8	1	7.7	13
150702	QUALITY CONTROL TECHNOLOGY/TECHNICIAN	4	30.8	5	38.5	4	30.8	13
1508 Total	MECH. ENGINEERING-RELATED TECHNOLOGIES	33	26.4	39	31.2	53	42.4	125
150805	Mechanical Engineering/Mechanical Technology	10	32.3	4	12.9	17	54.8	31
150810	Computer-Aided Design	23	24.5	35	37.2	36	38.3	94
200501	HOME FURNISHINGS & EQUIPMENT INSTALLERS	5	16.7	15	50.0	10	33.3	30
250301	LIBRARY ASSISTANT	16	43.2	14	37.8	7	18.9	37
470201	HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIGERATION MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	50	35.0	43	30.1	50	35.0	143
4801 Total	DRAFTING	15	35.7	12	28.6	15	35.7	42
480102	Architectural Drafting	7	35.0	6	30.0	7	35.0	20
480105	Mechanical Drafting	8	36.4	6	27.3	8	36.4	22
4802 Total	GRAPHIC & PRINTING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	16	20.0	27	33.8	37	46.3	80
480205	Mechanical Typesetter and Composer	0	0.0	2	50.0	2	50.0	4
480206	Lithographer and Platemaker	7	26.9	7	26.9	12	46.2	26
480212	Desktop Publishing Equipment Operator	9	18.0	18	36.0	23	46.0	50
4805 Total	PRECISION METAL WORKERS	61	37.4	38	23.3	64	39.3	163
480501	Machinist/Machine Technologist	4	57.1	3	42.9	0	0.0	7
480503	Machine Shop Assistant	24	43.6	10	18.2	21	38.2	55
480506	Sheet Metal Worker	4	44.4	2	22.2	3	33.3	9
480507	Tool and Die Maker/Technologist	6	60.0	3	30.0	1	10.0	10
480508	Welder/Welding Technologist	23	28.0	20	24.4	39	47.6	82
5004 Total	DESIGN AND APPLIED ART	10	21.3	16	34.0	21	44.7	47
500401	Design and Visual Communications	5	13.9	13	36.1	18	50.0	36
500406	Commercial Photography	5	45.5	3	27.3	3	27.3	11
511004	MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	11	13.6	13	16.0	57	70.4	81
511803	OPHTHALMIC MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST	0	0.0	6	46.2	7	53.8	13
520302	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	66	24.4	82	30.4	122	45.2	270
520803	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES	9	40.9	4	18.2	9	40.9	22
	Associate Degree	131	23.1	168	29.7	267	47.2	566
	Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more)	72	33.5	65	30.2	78	36.3	215
	Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours)	98	32.9	88	29.5	112	37.6	298
	REPORT TOTAL	301	27.9	321	29.7	457	42.4	1079

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1998

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Table B-8

LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT HELD BY GRADUATES FROM SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	IN-DISTRICT NUMBER	IN-DISTRICT PERCENT	OUT-OF-DISTRICT BUT IN ILLINOIS NUMBER	OUT-OF-DISTRICT BUT IN ILLINOIS PERCENT	OUT-OF-STATE NUMBER	OUT-OF-STATE PERCENT	TOTAL NUMBER RESPONDING
120301	FUNERAL SERVICES AND MORTUARY SCIENCE	10	76.9	3	23.1	0	0.0	13
150702	QUALITY CONTROL TECHNOLOGY/TECHNICIAN	5	41.7	3	25.0	4	33.3	12
1508 Total	MECH. ENGINEERING-RELATED TECHNOLOGIES	67	52.3	45	35.2	16	12.5	128
150805	Mechanical Engineering/Mechanical Technology	17	51.5	13	39.4	3	9.1	33
150810	Computer-Aided Design	50	52.6	32	33.7	13	13.7	95
200501	HOME FURNISHINGS & EQUIPMENT INSTALLERS	18	60.0	11	36.7	1	3.3	30
250301	LIBRARY ASSISTANT	29	78.4	8	21.6	0	0.0	37
470201	HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIGERATION MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	83	58.9	49	34.8	9	6.4	141
4801 Total	DRAFTING	29	69.0	9	21.4	4	9.5	42
480102	Architectural Drafting	17	81.0	4	19.0	0	0.0	21
480105	Mechanical Drafting	12	57.1	5	23.8	4	19.0	21
4802 Total	GRAPHIC & PRINTING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	39	48.8	37	46.3	4	5.0	80
480205	Mechanical Typesetter and Composer	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	4
480206	Lithographer and Platemaker	7	26.9	18	69.2	1	3.8	26
480212	Desktop Publishing Equipment Operator	29	58.0	18	36.0	3	6.0	50
4805 Total	PRECISION METAL WORKERS	95	60.9	37	23.7	24	15.4	156
480501	Machinist/Machine Technologist	4	57.1	1	14.3	2	28.6	7
480503	Machine Shop Assistant	34	61.8	15	27.3	6	10.9	55
480506	Sheet Metal Worker	9	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9
480507	Tool and Die Maker/Technologist	8	80.0	2	20.0	0	0.0	10
480508	Welder/Welding Technologist	40	53.3	19	25.3	16	21.3	75
5004 Total	DESIGN AND APPLIED ART	27	57.4	18	38.3	2	4.3	47
500401	Design and Visual Communications	22	61.1	13	36.1	1	2.8	36
500406	Commercial Photography	5	45.5	5	45.5	1	9.1	11
511004	MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	48	59.3	25	30.9	8	9.9	81
511803	OPHTHALMIC MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST	3	23.1	9	69.2	1	7.7	13
520302	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	197	71.6	64	23.3	14	5.1	275
520803	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES	13	56.5	9	39.1	1	4.3	23
	Associate Degree	358	62.3	165	28.7	52	9.0	575
	Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more)	124	58.5	74	34.9	14	6.6	212
	Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours)	181	62.2	88	30.2	22	7.6	291
	REPORT TOTAL	663	61.5	327	30.3	88	8.2	1078

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1998

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Table B-9

AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY EARNED BY GRADUATES FROM SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	FULL-TIME NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	FULL-TIME AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY	PART-TIME NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	PART-TIME AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY	TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	TOTAL AVERAGE HOURLY SALARY
120301	FUNERAL SERVICES AND MORTUARY SCIENCE	8	$11.62	0	-	8	$11.62
150702	QUALITY CONTROL TECHNOLOGY/TECHNICIAN	5	$14.57	0	-	5	$14.57
1508 Total	MECH ENGINEERING-RELATED TECHNOLOGIES	94	$13.71	14	$8.56	108	$13.05
150805	Mechanical Engineering/Mechanical Technology	22	$13.98	4	$10.29	26	$13.41
150810	Computer-Aided Design	72	$13.63	10	$7.87	82	$12.93
200501	HOME FURNISHINGS & EQUIPMENT INSTALLERS	12	$12.15	8	$14.83	20	$13.22
250301	LIBRARY ASSISTANT	16	$13.21	16	$9.87	32	$11.54
470201	HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIGERATION MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	108	$15.41	4	$17.50	112	$15.49
4801 Total	DRAFTING	35	$12.59	3	$8.27	38	$12.25
480102	Architectural Drafting	17	$11.50	2	$9.40	19	$11.28
480105	Mechanical Drafting	18	$13.62	1	-	19	$13.22
4802 Total	GRAPHIC & PRINTING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	53	$12.35	13	$12.85	66	$12.45
480205	Mechanical Typesetter and Composer	4	$10.56	0	-	4	$10.56
480206	Lithographer and Platemaker	19	$13.26	1	-	20	$12.89
480212	Desktop Publishing Equipment Operator	30	$12.02	12	$13.42	42	$12.42
4805 Total	PRECISION METAL WORKERS	118	$14.36	3	$9.19	121	$14.23
480501	Machinist/Machine Technologist	5	$22.18	0	-	5	$22.18
480503	Machine Shop Assistant	42	$14.08	1	-	43	$13.88
480506	Sheet Metal Worker	6	$25.50	0	-	6	$25.50
480507	Tool and Die Maker/Technologist	6	$16.63	0	-	6	$16.63
480508	Welder/Welding Technologist	59	$12.53	2	$11.13	61	$12.48
5004 Total	DESIGN AND APPLIED ART	30	$12.87	11	$7.81	41	$11.51
500401	Design and Visual Communications	23	$10.81	9	$7.99	32	$10.02
500406	Commercial Photography	7	$19.63	2	$7.00	9	$16.82
511004	MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	58	$10.65	10	$10.50	68	$10.63
511803	OPHTHALMIC MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST	7	$12.17	0	-	7	$12.17
520302	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	187	$10.97	35	$8.29	222	$10.55
520803	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES	14	$12.95	3	$10.33	17	$12.49
	Associate Degree	393	$11.82	63	$9.58	456	$11.51
	Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more)	154	$15.19	18	$12.04	172	$14.86
	Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours)	198	$13.16	39	$9.67	237	$12.58
	REPORT TOTAL	745	$12.87	120	$9.98	865	$12.47

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1998

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-10

JOB SATISFACTION FOR EMPLOYED GRADUATES
WORKING IN POSITIONS RELATED AND UNRELATED TO THEIR COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	EMPLOYED GRADUATES WORKING IN A RELATED POSITION		EMPLOYED GRADUATES WORKING IN AN UNRELATED POSITION		EMPLOYED GRADUATES WORKING IN RELATED AND UNRELATED POSITIONS	
		NUMBER	SATISFACTION	NUMBER	SATISFACTION	NUMBER	SATISFACTION
120301	FUNERAL SERVICES AND MORTUARY SCIENCE	11	3.18	2	3.00	13	3.15
150702	QUALITY CONTROL TECHNOLOGY/TECHNICIAN	9	4.56	2	2.50	11	4.18
1508 Total	MECH ENGINEERING-RELATED TECHNOLOGIES	90	4.21	34	3.24	124	3.94
150605	Mechanical Engineering/Mechanical Technology	26	4.19	5	3.40	31	4.06
150610	Computer-Aided Design	64	4.22	29	3.21	93	3.90
200101	HOME FURNISHINGS & EQUIPMENT INSTALLERS	25	4.04	4	2.50	29	3.83
250301	LIBRARY ASSISTANT	35	4.60	2	4.50	37	4.59
470201	HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIGERATION MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	107	4.30	35	3.37	142	4.11
4801 Total	DRAFTING	30	4.50	12	4.08	42	4.36
480102	Architectural Drafting	13	4.46	8	3.75	21	4.19
480105	Mechanical Drafting	17	4.53	4	4.75	21	4.57
4802 Total	GRAPHIC & PRINTING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	65	4.12	15	3.93	80	4.08
480205	Mechanical Typesetter and Composer	4	3.00	–	–	4	3.00
480206	Lithographer and Platemaker	24	4.17	1	5.00	25	4.20
480212	Desktop Publishing Equipment Operator	37	4.22	14	3.86	51	4.12
4806 Total	PRECISION METAL WORKERS	126	4.24	34	3.76	160	4.14
480601	Machinist/Machine Technologist	7	4.86	–	–	7	4.86
480603	Machine Shop Assistant	47	4.06	8	3.75	55	4.02
480606	Sheet Metal Worker	9	4.44	–	–	9	4.44
480607	Tool and Die Maker/Technologist	8	4.13	1	2.00	9	3.89
480608	Welder/Welding Technologist	55	4.29	25	3.84	80	4.15
5004 Total	DESIGN AND APPLIED ART	30	4.17	16	3.69	46	4.00
500401	Design and Visual Communications	27	4.07	8	3.25	35	3.89
500406	Commercial Photography	3	5.00	8	4.13	11	4.36
511004	MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	63	4.24	16	3.88	79	4.16
511803	OPHTHALMIC MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST	13	4.08	–	–	13	4.08
520302	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	195	4.26	71	3.65	266	4.10
520803	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES	15	4.27	7	3.29	22	3.95
	Associate Degree	444	4.29	115	3.52	559	4.13
	Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more)	162	4.29	52	3.56	214	4.11
	Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours)	208	4.13	83	3.70	291	4.01
	REPORT TOTAL	814	4.25	250	3.59	1064	4.09

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1998

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-11

GRADUATE SATISFACTION WITH MAJOR PROGRAM COMPONENTS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	COURSE CONTENT	LECTURE/LAB EXPERIENCE	EQUIPMENT FACILITIES MATERIALS	JOB PREPARATION	PREPARATION FOR FURTHER EDUCATION	LABOR MARKET EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION	OVERALL AVERAGE
120301	FUNERAL SERVICES AND MORTUARY SCIENCE	4.43	4.38	3.71	4.38	4.07	3.93	4.14
150702	QUALITY CONTROL TECHNOLOGY/TECHNICIAN	4.50	4.40	4.30	4.40	4.40	4.00	4.33
1508 Total	MECH. ENGINEERING-RELATED TECHNOLOGIES	4.36	4.29	4.21	3.83	4.04	3.82	4.11
150805	Mechanical Engineering/Mechanical Technology	4.32	4.42	4.18	4.03	4.17	3.96	4.21
150810	Computer-Aided Design	4.37	4.25	4.22	3.76	4.00	3.77	4.07
200501	HOME FURNISHINGS & EQUIPMENT INSTALLERS	4.26	4.29	3.95	3.82	3.97	3.48	3.95
250301	LIBRARY ASSISTANT	4.61	4.63	4.54	4.61	4.58	4.40	4.57
470201	HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIGERATION MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	4.35	4.12	3.82	3.89	4.06	3.73	4.00
4801 Total	DRAFTING	4.32	4.22	4.08	3.75	3.89	3.75	3.98
480102	Architectural Drafting	4.33	4.21	4.27	3.70	3.90	3.48	3.93
480105	Mechanical Drafting	4.30	4.23	3.92	3.82	3.82	4.09	4.06
4802 Total	GRAPHIC & PRINTING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	4.64	4.54	4.42	4.11	4.34	4.01	4.35
480205	Mechanical Typesetter and Composer	4.67	5.00	4.75	4.50	5.00	3.67	4.63
480206	Lithographer and Platemaker	4.77	4.77	4.70	3.93	4.45	3.97	4.44
480212	Desktop Publishing Equipment Operator	4.57	4.39	4.26	4.18	4.26	4.05	4.28
4806 Total	PRECISION METAL WORKERS	4.38	4.28	4.18	4.21	4.29	4.02	4.23
480501	Machinist/Machine Technologist	4.67	4.67	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.33	4.44
480503	Machine Shop Assistant	4.07	3.87	3.72	4.04	4.10	3.73	3.93
480506	Sheet Metal Worker	4.43	3.86	4.43	4.43	4.57	4.57	4.38
480507	Tool and Die Maker/Technologist	4.18	4.00	3.91	3.73	3.70	3.78	3.89
480508	Welder/Welding Technologist	4.57	4.56	4.47	4.38	4.46	4.14	4.42
5004 Total	DESIGN AND APPLIED ART	4.40	4.41	4.47	4.04	4.10	3.76	4.21
500401	Design and Visual Communications	4.23	4.31	4.38	3.88	4.00	3.69	4.09
500406	Commercial Photography	4.84	4.75	4.75	4.60	4.40	4.00	4.60
511004	MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	4.44	4.32	4.21	4.16	4.17	3.92	4.21
511803	OPHTHALMIC MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST	4.43	4.14	4.57	3.86	4.19	4.57	4.31
520302	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	4.52	4.38	4.42	4.06	4.24	3.76	4.24
520803	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES	4.32	4.33	4.33	4.19	3.91	4.06	4.21
	Associate Degree	4.44	4.33	4.29	4.04	4.12	3.90	4.19
	Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more)	4.40	4.25	4.06	4.06	4.21	3.88	4.15
	Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours)	4.46	4.37	4.29	4.04	4.23	3.80	4.20
	REPORT TOTAL	4.44	4.33	4.24	4.04	4.17	3.96	4.19

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1998

Illinois Community College Board

Table B-13

GRADUATE SATISFACTION WITH SERVICES
FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAMS

CIP	PROGRAM	FINANCIAL AID	ACADEMIC ADVISING	CAREER PLANNING	TRANSFER PLANNING	COUNSELING	TUTORING	LIBRARY AUDIO VIS	STUDENT ACTIVITY	OVERALL AVERAGE
120301	FUNERAL SERVICES AND MORTUARY SCIENCE	3.43	4.50	3.00	4.67	5.00	4.75	4.62	4.43	4.30
150702	QUALITY CONTROL TECHNOLOGY/TECHNICIAN	3.50	4.00	3.25	3.50	3.60	3.30	3.33	2.33	3.43
1508 Total	MECH ENGINEERING-RELATED TECHNOLOGIES	4.16	3.98	3.83	3.83	3.71	3.93	4.36	3.97	4.01
150805	Mechanical Engineering/Mechanical Technology	4.54	4.00	3.21	4.08	4.10	4.08	4.57	3.70	4.13
150810	Computer-Aided Design	4.05	3.95	3.72	3.70	3.98	3.87	4.27	4.07	3.97
200501	HOME FURNISHINGS & EQUIPMENT INSTALLERS	3.40	4.00	3.08	3.67	4.10	4.50	4.38	4.17	3.98
250301	LIBRARY ASSISTANT	4.30	4.24	4.45	4.14	3.11	4.67	4.83	4.75	4.59
470301	HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIGERATION MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS	4.40	4.19	4.14	3.55	4.26	4.23	4.60	4.56	4.31
4801 Total	DRAFTING	4.13	3.90	3.79	3.30	3.87	3.79	4.38	3.58	3.89
480102	Architectural Drafting	3.85	3.88	3.59	3.19	3.58	3.87	4.35	4.13	3.87
480106	Mechanical Drafting	4.45	3.93	4.29	3.75	4.21	4.00	4.41	2.50	3.91
4802 Total	GRAPHIC & PRINTING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS	4.08	4.29	3.89	3.78	4.13	4.42	4.43	3.83	4.16
480205	Mechanical Typesetter and Composer	–	4.67	3.00	–	5.00	4.00	3.33	–	3.70
480206	Lithographer and Platemaker	4.07	4.25	4.07	4.18	4.37	4.40	4.50	4.14	4.20
480212	Desktop Publishing Equipment Operator	4.19	4.27	3.87	3.30	3.93	4.50	4.48	3.71	4.17
4806 Total	PRECISION METAL WORKERS	4.11	4.18	4.13	3.77	3.87	4.12	4.37	4.21	4.20
480501	Machinist/Machine Technologist	–	3.50	4.50	4.00	–	4.00	–	4.00	4.05
480503	Machine Shop Assistant	3.43	4.15	3.78	3.67	3.72	3.40	4.14	4.09	4.00
480508	Sheet Metal Worker	5.00	5.00	5.00	–	4.00	–	–	–	4.75
480507	Tool and Die Maker/Technologist	5.00	3.50	4.00	–	3.67	4.67	4.80	4.50	4.44
480508	Welder/Welding Technologist	4.37	4.23	4.31	3.00	4.17	4.24	4.50	4.26	4.30
9004 Total	DESIGN AND APPLIED ART	3.97	4.21	3.95	3.86	3.94	4.43	4.65	4.00	4.22
500401	Design and Visual Communications	4.08	4.14	3.94	3.83	3.90	4.48	4.61	3.90	4.16
500406	Commercial Photography	3.40	4.45	3.50	4.00	4.14	4.00	4.79	4.33	4.37
511004	MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN	4.09	4.25	4.17	4.33	4.29	4.21	4.54	4.33	4.27
511803	OPHTHALMIC MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST	4.43	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.33	3.00	4.64	4.33	4.38
520302	ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN	4.37	4.16	3.92	3.91	4.05	4.17	4.47	4.21	4.23
520803	BANKING AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES	4.71	3.97	3.48	3.44	4.27	4.40	4.53	4.60	4.19
	Associate Degree	4.22	4.17	3.89	3.82	4.02	4.17	4.49	4.17	4.20
	Advanced Certificate (30 hours or more)	4.17	4.21	3.93	3.91	3.91	4.05	4.52	4.23	4.18
	Basic Certificate (Less than 30 hours)	4.21	4.04	3.91	3.80	3.99	4.15	4.48	4.02	4.21
	REPORT TOTAL	4.21	4.15	3.90	3.83	3.99	4.15	4.49	4.14	4.20

SOURCE OF DATA: ICCB Occupational Follow-up Study - Fiscal Year 1998

Appendix C

College-Level Occupational Follow-up Study Tables for Selected Occupational Programs by Classification of Instructional Program Code

Table C

OCCUPATIONAL FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY BY COLLEGE AND CIP

College		Number Surveyed	Number Responding	Response Rate	Combined Employment Cont Ed Rate	Employment Rate	Continuing Education Rate	Unemployed/ Seeking Employment
130301 - FUNERAL SERVICES AND MORTUARY SCIENCE								
50803	Malcolm X	20	7	35.0	85.7	85.7	0.0	14.3
51801	Sandburg	11	7	63.6	100.0	100.0	28.6	0.0
	TOTALS	31	14	45.2	92.9	92.9	14.3	7.1
150702 - QUALITY CONTROL TECHNOLOGY/TECHNICIAN								
52904	Frontier	2	1	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51201	Harper	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52901	Lincoln Trail	2	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52401	Moraine Valley	13	9	69.2	100.0	88.9	37.5	0.0
51101	Rock Valley	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
50601	Sauk Valley	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
51601	Waubonsee	2	1	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTALS	22	16	72.7	100.0	93.8	33.3	0.0
150805 - MECHANICAL ENGINEERING/MECHANICAL TECHNOLOGY								
50301	Black Hawk	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
51201	Harper	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51401	Illinois Central	3	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51301	Illinois Valley	9	6	66.7	100.0	83.3	33.3	0.0
52501	Joliet	6	5	83.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
53201	Lake County	3	2	66.7	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
51701	Lake Land	4	2	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52901	Lincoln Trail	2	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52801	McHenry	5	3	60.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	0.0
52401	Moraine Valley	5	5	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.0	0.0
53501	Oakton	3	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	0.0
51501	Prairie State	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
51801	Sandburg	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
50601	Sauk Valley	3	2	66.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
50401	Triton	6	3	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
	TOTALS	53	37	69.8	100.0	97.3	27.0	0.0
150810 - COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN								
50301	Black Hawk	11	7	63.6	85.7	71.4	28.6	14.3
50806	Daley	19	7	36.8	85.7	85.7	14.3	14.3
50701	Danville	2	1	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
50201	DuPage	7	2	28.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
50901	Elgin	16	11	68.8	100.0	100.0	27.3	0.0
51201	Harper	3	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
54001	Heartland	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
51901	Highland	2	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51401	Illinois Central	3	2	66.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51301	Illinois Valley	2	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52001	Kankakee	5	3	60.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	0.0
52301	Kishwaukee	10	9	90.0	100.0	88.9	25.0	0.0
53201	Lake County	10	7	70.0	71.4	71.4	28.6	14.3
51701	Lake Land	16	5	31.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
53601	Lewis & Clark	14	11	78.6	90.0	90.9	80.0	9.1
52901	Lincoln Trail	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
53001	Logan	10	6	60.0	100.0	83.3	16.7	0.0
52801	McHenry	3	1	33.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
52401	Moraine Valley	2	1	50.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

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College		Number Surveyed	Number Responding	Response Rate	Combined Employment Cont Ed Rate	Employment Rate	Continuing Education Rate	Unemployed/ Seeking Employment
150610 - COMPUTER-AIDED DESIGN (cont.)								
52701	Morton	3	1	33.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
53501	Oakton	14	2	14.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
50501	Parkland	3	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51501	Prairie State	3	1	33.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52101	Rend Lake	1	1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
51101	Rock Valley	16	8	50.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	0.0
51001	South Suburban	4	2	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
50401	Triton	12	3	25.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	33.3
51601	Waubonsee	3	2	66.7	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
53901	Wood	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
50807	Wright	37	9	24.3	88.9	88.9	22.2	0.0
	TOTALS	234	113	48.3	94.1	89.2	28.8	5.4
200801 - HOME FURNISHINGS & EQUIPMENT INSTALLERS								
50301	Black Hawk	5	3	60.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
50201	DuPage	16	11	68.8	100.0	90.9	40.0	0.0
51201	Harper	18	15	83.3	64.3	57.1	13.3	14.3
51401	Illinois Central	2	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52501	Joliet	2	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
51501	Prairie State	7	3	42.9	100.0	100.0	33.3	0.0
50401	Triton	2	2	100.0	–	100.0	–	–
	TOTALS	52	38	73.1	85.3	81.1	22.9	5.4
250301 - LIBRARY ASSISTANT								
50201	DuPage	43	28	65.1	92.6	89.3	22.2	0.0
51401	Illinois Central	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
53201	Lake County	10	8	80.0	100.0	100.0	37.5	0.0
51101	Rock Valley	1	1	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
50807	Wright	4	3	75.0	100.0	100.0	33.3	0.0
	TOTALS	59	41	69.5	95.0	90.2	27.5	0.0
470201 - HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIGERATION MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS								
52201	Belleville	22	18	81.8	100.0	94.4	11.1	0.0
50301	Black Hawk	2	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
50201	DuPage	28	14	50.0	100.0	92.9	7.7	7.1
50901	Elgin	10	5	50.0	100.0	100.0	60.0	0.0
51201	Harper	18	13	72.2	100.0	100.0	30.8	0.0
51401	Illinois Central	10	5	50.0	100.0	100.0	20.0	0.0
52501	Joliet	4	2	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52001	Kankakee	7	4	57.1	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
50801	Kennedy-King	7	1	14.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
53201	Lake County	12	8	66.7	100.0	100.0	37.5	0.0
52601	Lincoln Land	27	17	63.0	76.5	70.6	11.8	17.6
52901	Lincoln Trail	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
53001	Logan	4	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52401	Moraine Valley	19	18	94.7	88.9	88.9	22.2	5.6
52701	Morton	9	4	44.4	100.0	100.0	25.0	0.0
53501	Oakton	4	2	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51501	Prairie State	14	7	50.0	100.0	85.7	28.6	0.0
52101	Rend Lake	8	4	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	50.0
50601	Sauk Valley	4	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
50401	Triton	33	21	63.6	100.0	95.2	80.0	4.8

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OCCUPATIONAL FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY BY COLLEGE AND CIP

College		Number Surveyed	Number Responding	Response Rate	Combined Employment Cont Ed Rate	Employment Rate	Continuing Education Rate	Unemployed/ Seeking Employment
470201 - HEATING, AIR CONDITIONING, & REFRIGERATION MECHANICS AND REPAIRERS (cont.)								
51601	Waubonsee	9	7	77.8	100.0	100.0	28.6	0.0
53901	Wood	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTALS	253	160	63.2	93.7	91.2	23.8	5.0
480102 - ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTING								
50201	DuPage	8	3	37.5	66.7	66.7	0.0	0.0
51201	Harper	4	2	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
51401	Illinois Central	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
50101	Kaskaskia	2	2	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	0.0
53201	Lake County	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
51701	Lake Land	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52601	Lincoln Land	4	3	75.0	100.0	66.7	66.7	0.0
52901	Lincoln Trail	10	9	90.0	100.0	55.6	44.4	11.1
53501	Oakton	3	1	33.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
50805	Olive-Harvey	4	1	25.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52101	Rend Lake	11	6	54.5	100.0	66.7	33.3	0.0
50401	Triton	3	1	33.3	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
50802	Washington	3	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
50807	Wright	2	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
	TOTALS	57	31	54.4	96.8	67.7	48.4	3.2
480106 - MECHANICAL DRAFTING								
52201	Belleville	11	9	81.8	100.0	100.0	11.1	0.0
50301	Black Hawk	3	3	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	0.0
50801	Kennedy-King	8	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
53201	Lake County	4	3	75.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52401	Moraine Valley	5	4	80.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
52701	Morton	2	1	50.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
50501	Parkland	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
53701	Richland	3	2	66.7	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
51101	Rock Valley	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
50601	Sauk Valley	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
51001	South Suburban	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
50401	Triton	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
50804	Truman	2	1	50.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
	TOTALS	43	25	58.1	100.0	88.0	36.0	4.0
480206 - MECHANICAL TYPSETTER AND COMPOSER								
50801	Kennedy-King	3	1	33.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
50401	Triton	3	3	100.0	–	100.0	–	0.0
	TOTALS	6	4	66.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
480206 - LITHOGRAPHER AND PLATEMAKER								
50201	DuPage	4	1	25.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51401	Illinois Central	5	3	60.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	0.0
50801	Kennedy-King	4	1	25.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
51001	South Suburban	3	1	33.3	–	100.0	–	–
50401	Triton	35	24	68.6	100.0	91.7	66.7	8.3
	TOTALS	51	30	58.8	100.0	86.7	54.5	10.0

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College		Number Surveyed	Number Responding	Response Rate	Combined Employment Cont Ed Rate	Employment Rate	Continuing Education Rate	Unemployed/ Seeking Employment
480212 - DESKTOP PUBLISHING EQUIPMENT OPERATOR								
52201	Belleville	8	6	75.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
50201	DuPage	56	25	44.6	84.0	84.0	12.0	8.0
50901	Elgin	2	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51901	Highland	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
51701	Lake Land	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52401	Moraine Valley	3	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
53501	Oakton	6	2	33.3	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
50501	Parkland	8	6	75.0	80.0	83.3	0.0	16.7
51501	Prairie State	5	4	80.0	75.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
51801	Sandburg	6	3	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51001	South Suburban	7	2	28.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
50401	Triton	10	5	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
51601	Waubonsee	1	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	TOTALS	114	60	52.6	87.0	86.7	13.0	6.7
480501 - MACHINIST/MACHINE TECHLOLOGIST								
52201	Belleville	12	5	41.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51101	Rock Valley	11	2	18.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTALS	23	7	30.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
480503 - MACHINE SHOP ASSISTANT								
52201	Belleville	7	7	100.0	100.0	100.0	14.3	0.0
50806	Daley	23	8	34.8	75.0	75.0	0.0	14.3
50701	Danville	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
50901	Elgin	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
51201	Harper	2	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52001	Kankakee	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
53201	Lake County	2	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
53601	Lewis & Clark	7	5	71.4	100.0	100.0	60.0	0.0
52801	McHenry	7	5	71.4	100.0	100.0	40.0	0.0
52401	Moraine Valley	5	3	60.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
53501	Oakton	4	2	50.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
53701	Richland	5	2	40.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
53101	Shawnee	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51001	South Suburban	3	2	66.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
50401	Triton	4	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
52903	Wabash Valley	13	8	61.5	100.0	100.0	12.5	0.0
51601	Waubonsee	10	6	60.0	100.0	100.0	80.0	0.0
	TOTALS	96	57	59.4	96.2	96.5	26.9	1.8
480506 - SHEET METAL WORKER								
52201	Belleville	11	7	63.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51101	Rock Valley	6	2	33.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTALS	17	9	52.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
480507 - TOOL AND DIE MAKER/TECHNOLOGIST								
50201	DuPage	13	4	30.8	75.0	75.0	25.0	25.0
50901	Elgin	3	2	66.7	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
52301	Kishwaukee	1	1	100.0	–	100.0	–	–
51501	Prairie State	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51101	Rock Valley	17	4	23.5	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
	TOTALS	35	12	34.3	90.9	91.7	36.4	8.3

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College		Number Surveyed	Number Responding	Response Rate	Combined Employment Cont Ed Rate	Employment Rate	Continuing Education Rate	Unemployed/ Seeking Employment
480508 - WELDER/WELDING TECHNOLOGIST								
52201	Belleville	81	46	75.4	86.7	82.2	10.9	8.9
50301	Black Hawk	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
50701	Danville	5	3	60.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
50201	DuPage	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
50901	Elgin	6	2	33.3	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
51201	Harper	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
51901	Highland	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51401	Illinois Central	10	5	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52001	Kankakee	2	1	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
50101	Kaskaskia	2	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52601	Lincoln Land	12	8	66.7	85.7	87.5	14.3	0.0
53001	Logan	3	3	100.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	0.0
52401	Moraine Valley	3	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	12.5
52701	Morton	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
51501	Prairie State	5	2	40.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
52101	Rend Lake	4	1	25.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51101	Rock Valley	2	1	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
51801	Sandburg	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
53301	Southeastern	5	5	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.0	0.0
50401	Triton	14	9	64.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
	TOTALS	140	94	67.1	91.9	89.2	20.7	5.4
500401 - DESIGN AND VISUAL COMMUNICATIONS								
52201	Belleville	2	2	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0
50301	Black Hawk	2	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
50201	DuPage	43	21	48.8	76.2	66.7	42.9	19.0
50901	Elgin	10	10	100.0	70.0	70.0	0.0	0.0
51401	Illinois Central	16	9	56.3	88.9	88.9	22.2	11.1
50501	Parkland	8	6	75.0	83.3	83.3	33.3	0.0
51501	Prairie State	2	1	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51001	South Suburban	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
50401	Triton	5	4	80.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	50.0
50802	Washington	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
	TOTALS	90	53	58.9	78.4	71.7	29.4	15.1
500406 - COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY								
50201	DuPage	19	14	73.7	85.7	71.4	35.7	0.0
51501	Prairie State	2	2	100.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTALS	21	16	76.2	81.3	68.8	31.3	0.0
511004 - MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN								
52201	Belleville	8	6	75.0	100.0	100.0	16.7	0.0
50901	Elgin	11	8	72.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51401	Illinois Central	14	10	71.4	90.0	90.0	20.0	10.0
52001	Kankakee	5	4	80.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
53201	Lake County	42	21	50.0	95.0	90.5	25.0	4.8
53601	Lewis & Clark	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
53001	Logan	7	4	57.1	100.0	100.0	25.0	0.0
50803	Malcolm X	52	12	23.1	75.0	75.0	8.3	16.7
52401	Moraine Valley	8	5	62.5	100.0	100.0	25.0	0.0
53501	Oakton	7	4	57.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52101	Rend Lake	7	5	71.4	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

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511004 - MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNICIAN (cont.)								
50601	Sauk Valley	7	7	100.0	100.0	100.0	14.3	0.0
53101	Shawnee	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
53901	Wood	2	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTALS	172	88	51.2	94.0	93.2	14.3	4.5
511803 - OPHTHALMIC MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST								
50401	Triton	21	14	66.7	66.7	92.9	66.7	0.0
520302 - ACCOUNTING TECHNICIAN								
52201	Belleville	14	12	85.7	100.0	100.0	8.3	0.0
50301	Black Hawk	15	7	46.7	100.0	100.0	42.9	0.0
50806	Daley	22	9	40.9	88.9	44.4	55.6	33.3
50701	Danville	16	13	81.3	91.7	92.3	25.0	0.0
50201	DuPage	48	33	68.8	93.8	90.9	31.3	3.0
50901	Elgin	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51201	Harper	24	16	66.7	100.0	87.5	37.5	0.0
51901	Highland	4	3	75.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51401	Illinois Central	14	10	71.4	80.0	80.0	20.0	0.0
51301	Illinois Valley	10	5	50.0	100.0	80.0	40.0	0.0
52501	Joliet	9	7	77.8	100.0	71.4	16.7	14.3
52001	Kankakee	18	12	66.7	91.7	75.0	33.3	8.3
50101	Kaskaskia	10	9	90.0	44.4	44.4	0.0	0.0
50801	Kennedy-King	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
52301	Kishwaukee	8	8	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.5	0.0
53201	Lake County	25	14	56.0	85.7	85.7	42.9	0.0
51701	Lake Land	13	9	69.2	88.9	88.9	22.2	11.1
53601	Lewis & Clark	9	7	77.8	100.0	57.1	100.0	28.6
52601	Lincoln Land	3	2	66.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
53001	Logan	19	12	63.2	83.3	75.0	8.3	16.7
50803	Malcolm X	7	2	28.6	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0
52801	McHenry	7	7	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52401	Moraine Valley	11	6	54.5	83.3	83.3	0.0	16.7
52701	Morton	3	2	66.7	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
53501	Oakton	9	3	33.3	66.7	66.7	0.0	33.3
50805	Olive-Harvey	10	3	30.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52902	Olney Central	5	4	80.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
50501	Parkland	24	19	79.2	84.2	73.7	26.3	10.5
51501	Prairie State	5	2	40.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52101	Rend Lake	2	1	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
53701	Richland	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
51101	Rock Valley	9	2	22.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51801	Sandburg	15	10	66.7	90.0	90.0	20.0	10.0
50601	Sauk Valley	16	16	100.0	100.0	100.0	18.8	0.0
53101	Shawnee	8	6	75.0	83.3	83.3	16.7	16.7
51001	South Suburban	24	13	54.2	92.3	92.3	53.8	0.0
50401	Triton	13	5	38.5	100.0	80.0	100.0	20.0
50804	Truman	28	9	32.1	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
50802	Washington	14	4	28.6	100.0	100.0	25.0	0.0
51601	Waubonsee	14	10	71.4	90.0	90.0	60.0	10.0
53901	Wood	2	2	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
50807	Wright	48	24	50.0	95.5	83.3	36.4	4.2
	TOTALS	558	339	60.8	91.2	85.0	27.2	5.9

SOURCE OF DATA: Fiscal Year 1998 Occupational Follow-up Data

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Table C

OCCUPATIONAL FOLLOW-UP SUMMARY BY COLLEGE AND CIP

College		Number Surveyed	Number Responding	Response Rate	Combined Employment Cont Ed Rate	Employ-ment Rate	Continuing Education Rate	Unemployed/ Seeking Employment
520803 - BANKING AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT SERVICES								
52201	Belleville	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51201	Harper	8	7	87.5	100.0	100.0	28.6	0.0
51401	Illinois Central	6	1	16.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52901	Lincoln Trail	2	1	50.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
52701	Morton	1	0	0.0	–	–	–	–
53501	Oakton	5	3	60.0	66.7	66.7	0.0	0.0
50501	Parkland	4	4	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.0	0.0
51501	Prairie State	1	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
51101	Rock Valley	3	1	33.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
51001	South Suburban	5	4	80.0	75.0	75.0	0.0	25.0
50802	Washington	6	2	33.3	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
	TOTALS	42	25	59.5	92.0	92.0	16.0	4.0

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SOURCE OF DATA: Fiscal Year 1998 Occupational Follow-up Data